Anglesey - Febr. 11. 1679 by
Sgr 1r

Morbus Anglicus,

OR A

THEORETICK

AND

Practical Discourse

OF

Consumptions,

AND

Hypochondriack Melancholy.

Comprizing

Their Nature, Subject, Kinds,
Causes, Signs, Prognosticks,
and Cures.

Likewise a Discourse of Spitting of Blood, its Differences,
Causes, Signs, Prognosticks,
and Cure.

K.

By *Gideon Harvey*. M. D.

Printed for *William Thackeray*, Bookseller in *Duck-Lane*.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

PRÆMONITION TO THE READER.

THat I did not raiſe the Structure of this compendious Tract in the Collection of Authors; was, becauſe as Ground too oft ploughed grows barren, ſo doth a frequent recital of what is contained almoſt in every Practical

Volume; which not so much to you, as to me would prove a displeasure, who am only pleased in the improvement of my Profession. It is then from Experience and Observation I derive, what I have collected in the ensuing Discourse, whereof the truth, because it shall not appear dubious, shall delineate the Rombs I steer'd by in my endeavors to arrive to a point, wherein I might be serviceable to the publique in the affair of their health. I apprehended this a certain maxim, that diseases were best discovered in their nature and

cure,

cure, where they are obſerved Endemick, and conſtantly reigning, and therefore to the intent of being more than ordinary acquainted with Cardinal Maladies, *(whereon many others have their dependence) I ſeated my ſelf at* Paris *for a conſiderable ſpace, where I gave my ſelf the opportunity of ſeeing four or five hundred Feavors and Agues every morning, not omitting to make ſundry obſervations upon them, which by the help of books or ſtudy it's not eaſy to inſinuate into. In* Holland, *where I had the admiſſion into one of their Colleges in the qua-*

lity of a Fellow (as you may take notice in their Pharmacopœia Hagiensis) *Scurveys, Dropsies, and Consumptions I grew so familiar with, that I furnished my self with a variety of most cases, those diseases were frequently visible in; whereunto making additon of what I observed relating to* Consumptions *and* Hypochondriack Melancholy *in* Italy (*where both are very popular*) *and afterwards of the particular Theorems, taken from a great number of Consumptive Patients in the English Army beyond Sea, (where I served in the Capacity*

pacity of Physitian general) and since from my daily practice in London, *I have compiled them into this Practical System, orderly digested into a Method, as may serve any for a Directory in the Discern and Curative of all kinds of Consumptions, and Melancholy Hypochondriak. And sure I am, those courses now in vouge for removing these emaciating distempers, are so little advantageous, that it's the complaint of Patients, they are unskilfully managed in their cure. If now Reader you can extract out of these sheets, what I am confi-*

dent

dent they contain of note and observation more than vulgar, I conclude you may certainly render hundreds obliged to you for their lives, which if in reality you shall find Correspondent to what I here pretend, shall imagine my self infinitely satisfied in the character

Of Your Friend and Servant,

G. H.

Books very lately Printed for Wil. Thackeray *Book-seller in* Duck-Lane.

The Accomplisht Physician, the Honest Apothecary, and the skilful Chyrurgeon. *Price one shilling.*

Little Venus Unmaskt, the second Edition. *Price one shilling.*

Both Written by D^r. *Gideon Harvey.*

A

A Theoretick and Practical discourse of Consumptions, and Hypochondriack Melancholy.

CHAP. I.

Of the Original and Contagion of Consumptions.

AMong diseases, some do more generally haunt a Country, by reason of a certain property in the air, produced through a particular influence of the climat; and the fuming of malign steams out of the earth; whence such diseases are term-

ed *Endemick*, or *Pandemick*: Others, though they are general, do only rage at a certain ſeaſon of the year, and therefore are called *Epidemick*; according to which deſcriptions we may properly ſtyle a *Conſumption* both an *Engliſh Endemick*, and *Epidemick*; the former, becauſe of our conſumptive climat, and the latter, becauſe it's moſt raging in ſpring and fall, according to the dictate of *Hippocrates*; *Malum ver tabidis, itemque autumnus*; that is, the ſpring is bad for conſumptives, and ſo is the fall. And conſidering withall its malignity and contagious nature, it may be numbred among the worſt of *Epidemicks*, or popular diſeaſes, ſince next to the Plague, Pox, and Leproſie, it yields to none in point of contagion; for its no rare obſervation

observation here in England, to see a fresh coloured lusty young man yoakt to a consumptive female, and him soon after attending her to the grave. Moreover nothing we find taints sound lungs sooner, than inspiring or drawing in the breath of putrid ulcered consumptive lungs; many having fallen into consumptions, only by smelling the breath or spittle of consumptives; others by drinking after them; and what more, by wearing the cloaths of Consumptives, though two years after they were left off, if we may give credit to *Valleriola*.

The disease deriving frequently from Consumptive parents to their children, speaks it *hereditary*; insomuch that whole families, that were des-

cended from tabefyed anceſtors
have all made Conſumption
their road to their graves; an
in that order and ſympathy
conſanguinity, that at *Paris*
have heard of ſix brothers, a
expired of conſumptions exact
ly ſix moneths one after an
ther. Beſides I have know
ſeveral, Father and Son, Mo
ther and Daughter tabefyed
conſumed within twelve mo
neths one of the other.

Moſt contagious or catchi
diſeaſes have their original
corded; the Leproſie in t
primitive generation of t
Jews, the Pox in the ye
1495. but the Conſumptio
o'retops them all in antiquit
that queſtionleſs before
others being the primitive
ſeaſe, which in all probabil
put a period to our *Protopl*
Ad

Adam and *Eves* dayes; for being diſſeiſed of their moſt happy ſeat paradiſe, and ſo far diſcarded out of Gods favour, they could not but fall into a moſt diſmal, ſad, and melancholy drooping, for the loſs of their happineſs, the occaſional cauſe of a *Marcor*, or drying and withering of their bodies and radical moiſture, or otherwiſe they might have ſpun the thred of their lives much longer, their principles of life being created to extend to an Æval duration.

CHAP. II.

Of the various significations of Consumptions.

BEing conscious of the great errors, that may result out of the misconception of the names of things, I shall therefore set down a distinct explanation of the names of my subject, which are usually variously understood; Physitians in their discourses, making use of several names, which are all translated into this one word of a *Consumption*, as if they bore no different significations; such are *Phthisis*, *Phthoe*, *Pye*, *Tabes*, *Morbus tabificus*, *Marcor*, *Marasmus*, a *Marcid Fever*, an *Hectick Feaver*, and an *Atrophia*.

The

The first denomination, to wit, *Phthisis*, an Athenian word, is generally taken for any kind of an universal diminution and colliquation or melting of the body, which acception its Etymology φθίσις ἀπὸ τὸ φθίνειν, to consume implies; though some are of opinion the word φθίσις ought to be written φθύσις, from φθύειν to spit.

Hippocrates 7 Aphor. 16. by *Phthisis* (Consumption) intends only such a diminution or shrinking of the body, as follows incurable ulcers of the lungs, that are accompanied with a small feaver. *Corn. Celsus* applyed the word *Phthisis* to these three diseases. 1. To an *Atrophia*, and in that signification did *Aristotle* also take it, when he wrote in 28 Problem. 1. That *Dionysius* died of a

Phthisis. 2. To an ulcer of the lungs. 3. To a *Cachexia*, or ill habit of body; but the greek Physitians were wont to call any one φθινώδη, *i. e. Phthisicus*, who was either grown lean only, or was taken with a proper *Phthisis*, and consumed away; or who was naturally inclined to a proper *Phthisis*, namely, by having a long neck, a narrow chest, shoulders sticking out like wings, (whence such a one was called πτερυγώδης, or winged) a weak brain, apt to send down rheums or catarrhs, and weak lungs, that are disposed to receive rheums, and humors from the brain. Lastly, *Phthisis* is properly and strictly taken according to *Hippocrates* for a consumption of the body, following an incurable ulcer of the lungs, and attended

teuded with an Hectick Feavor. *Phthoe* is likewise an Athenian word, importing a proper consumption, occasioned by an ulcer of the lungs; though *Galen* 5 *Meth.* 15. by *Phthoe* intends the spitting of blood. *Pye* is by *Aretæus* (lib. 1. *de caus. & sign. diut.*) used for a proper consumption.

Tabes is the latin word responding to *Phthisis*, and implies the same proper and improper significations. *Hippocrates* makes mention of six sorts of *Tabes*, or proper consumptions, *viz. lib.* 2. *de morb.* affirming, that the body oft wastes, by reason of a thick phleam, being retained within the lungs, and there putrefying; according to which sense he writes, that a distillation in the lungs is suppurated or turned to mat-

ter in twenty dayes. *7 Aph.* 38. The second he terms a consumption of the kidneys. Thirdly, the word *Tabes* is oft intended by him for a consumption of the lungs being ulcerated, and depending upon a hot and dry distemper of the lungs, or an *Hectick Feavor*. Fourthly by *Tabes* he doth also conceive a consumption of the lungs with an ulcer and Hectick Feavor. Fifthly, *lib.* 2. *de morb.* He inserts another kind of *Tabes*, which he calls a *Tabes Dorsalis*, or consumption of the back. Sixthly, 3 *Aphor.* 10. & 13. He proposes two kinds of *Tabes*, or Consumptions, the one a wasting of the body, occasioned by any internal cause; the other hapning through some ulcer in the lungs. *Morbus Tabificus* is a term, expressed

prefsed by *Hippocrates*, denoting any kind of Extenuation or Consumption.

Marcor, sive ex ægritudine senectus, seu ex morbo senium, is an extream diminution or consumption of the body, following the extinction of *innate heat*, much like to a tree, that's withered or dryed away by excess of heat, or length of time. The said *Marcor* may likewise be caused by famine, or over abstinence from food. Read *Galen lib. de Marcore.*

A *Marasmus* imports three significations, *viz.* 1. A Consumption or withering of the body, by reason of a natural extinction of the native heat, which commonly happens in those that dye of old age. 2. A Consumption following a Feavor. 3. An Extenuation of the

the body, caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts; which sort is common to young and old folks. A *Marasmus*, is otherwise distinguisht into true and false. The former is an equal diminution of all the parts of the body; The latter is an extenuation of a single part only; as the stomack and liver are oft observed to be consumed or withered in those that die of an *Hectick* Feavor; the like extenuation doth frequently happen to the breast, *Mesentery*, *Colon*, *Jejunum* and kidneys; but the *Diaphragma* or midriff is only exempted from a *Marasmus* or withering, because that would necessarily intercept the breath, or occasion a Phrensie, before it could arrive to such a dryness. Lastly, a *Marcor* is either imperfect,

fect, tending to a grater withering, which is curable; or perfect, being an intire wasting of the body, and excluding all means of cure.

Febris Marasmodes, seu Febris Marcida, according to *Galen lib. de Marcore cap.* 5. Is an equal withering or drying up of all the parts of the body; it's ordinarily a follower of burning *Colliquative* or melting Feavors, whereby the humors, grease, fat, and flesh of the body are melted, and afterwards flow into the capacity of the belly: The softer and moister parts being thus melted away, the feavorish heat continuing its *adustion* or burning upon the dryer fleshy parts, changes into a *Marcid Feavor*, which said parts wasting gradually through an insensible evaporation

on of their subtiler particles, are at length dryed up into the hardness and toughness of leather.

A *Hectick Feavor* implies a two fold sense. 1. It's taken for any confirm'd, fix'd, and durable feavor, admitting of no easie cure, or rather a feavor that's grown *habitual*, in opposition to a *Schetical* or moveable feavor, which being but lately arrived, is easily expelled, as a Diary or putrid feavor. 2. It's more generally understood, for a feavor in the solid parts, which insinuating into their penetrals or substance and essential principles, is there as it were planted or rooted, and consequently proves the most stubborn to cure of all other diseases.

An *Atrophy* is by some taken for a diminution of the body, for

for want of food and laudable nutriment, which being rejected by the parts, must necessarily shrink for want of better nutriture. By others it's understood for a consumption of the parts of the body, weakly, or depravately, or not at all attracting nutriment, whether it be good or bad, or insufficient in quantity. Lastly, it implies a diminution of the body, hapning by reason of some fault in the *Excretive faculty* of the parts, evacuating more than necessary. Peruse *Galen de Sympt. differ. cap.* 4. The said Consumption may also be supposed to arrive through the fault of the Retentive faculty of the parts, not retaining the nutritive humors long enough. Thus much for the differencing those terms, which might otherwise

errone-

erroneously be taken for one and the same kind of Consumption.

CHAP. III.

Of the Nature of a Consumption in general.

THE word Consumption, being frequently usurp'd by Physitian and Patient, doth therefore require a more distinct definition; to which purpose note, that it may be described in a large, or strict sense, the former comprehending both a proper and improper, or true and bastard Consumption; the latter only a proper and true Consumption. In the larger and more general acception, I describe a *Consumption to be*

a counternatural, Hectick or deeply fixt, hidden, and equal extenuation or wasting of all the parts of the body, notwithstanding the daily ingesting of food with appetite. Where observe, that the shrinking of the parts through age, is not consumptive, but natural, or destined by nature. Neither is the wasting of the body in feavors to be imputed a Consumption, because it's acute or violently quick, *sckeetical* or superficial, not lasting, and of no difficult cure; Whereas in a Consumption the extenuation is slow, durable, habitual, and yielding to no easie cure. Likewise we here exclude a wasting of the parts by fasting, that being rather a disease of the mind, refusing a timely supply of food to the body.

body. Moreover it's requisite the extenuation should be universal, and not of some parts only, as in a dropsie, where the upper alone do undergo a diminution, and the lower an increase or swelling; Nor of a single part, in which case it's termed an *Atrophy* or withering of a part, as an Atrophy of a leg, arm, toe or finger. Lastly, the wasting of parts must be hidden, that is occasioned by hidden causes, and not by such as are externally obvious, or by over labouring, want of sleep, excess of Amours, or by a course of Physick *&c.*

In the preceding Chapter, we have given you an umbrage of a proper and improper consumption; our next affair will be to offer you a brief information of the nature of each in particular;

particular; and because Physitians when terming a disease a Consumption, generally intend a proper Consumption, the order of this discourse may justly require the description of that, before the other, which I define to be *an habitual Hectick or rooted slow extenuation or wasting of the parts against nature; or rather, a Devouring of the fleshy and fibrous parts of the body, through an immediate slow corruption of the essential mixture,* viz. *the Radical Moisture and the Innate Heat. Whence you may deduce, that ordinary extenuations of a month or two, more or less, are not to be nominated proper consumptions*, it being impossible it should reach to that depth in so short a time, to offend the substantial principles of the parts, or the Balsamick mixture.

Con-

Conſumptive extenuations muſt be *againſt nature*, excluding ſuch as are naturally occaſioned through want of food, that's required to fill up the empty ſpaces between the pores: But it's rather a *devouring of the parts, by corrupting their fundamentals*, whereby every part doth not only ſhrink, but grows ſenſibly leſs in its ſubſtance; ſo that thoſe parts, as far as they are thus conſumed, can never be recovered, or augmented, by reaſon of the diſſolution and corruption of their *fundamental mixture*, and the return of their ſubſtantial principles to their firſt Elements; unleſs it were poſſible to infuſe new ſubſtantials into them, which to imagine feiſible, portends a man to want a grain of his right reaſon; and

and certainly none but such, as pretend to be meer Chymists, would assert, that potable gold, or gold reduced into a liquor or thin oyl, and being thereby rendred potable or fit to be drunk, contains a vertue of recruiting or augmenting Natures Essentials: which if possible, it's requisite the said potable gold, should be endued with a capacity of being agglutinated and assimilated to the Innate Heat, and *Radical Moisture*; or at least be virtuated with a power of generating the said Essentials out of the humours within the vessels. The former of these instanced waies we reject, because it's impossible a mineral (as gold is) that's dead, inanimate, incapable of receiving life, and of another kind or *Genus*, should be

be converted into the highest and purest degree of an animate substance, as the Spermatick Essentials are; for if minerals are not convertible into another *Species*, though of the same *Genus*; much less can they be surmised reducible into a Species of another *Genus*; Certainly what cannot be expected from animated plants, yea animals, which though belonging to the same *Genus*, are only convertible into flesh and other dissipable parts, but not into spermatick ones, it's a vanity to look for in dead minerals. Touching the vain effects of *Aurum potabile*, you may read more at large, in the *second* part of my Phylosophy, book 1. cap. 1. par. 5. In fine, unless it were possible to infuse the same animate, living sperm into

into the substance, and penetrals, or depth of the parts, it's ridiculous to expect reparation from any other means, which makes it apparent, that it's a difficult task to repair one, that is partly consumed in his substantials. This by the way; but to return to the explanation of the forestated description: Putrid feavors are generally affirmed to depend upon the putrefaction of the blood, whose immediate effect, is the corruption of the said nutritive humors, but mediately and swiftly (if tending to death) corruping the essential principles of the parts; whereas in a proper Consumption, the corruption is immediate, and slow. Likewise other diseases, as Dropsies, Jaundies, Phthisicks, *&c.* to arrive to a period of life, must ne-

necessarily cause a corruption of the essentials, though slow, and not immediately, but mediately by corrupting the blood.

Not to be deficient in any thing, that may add to the illustration of this Chapter. We shall annex *Galens* definition of a *simple Tabes*, or perfect Consumption; *lib. de Tabe. A Consumption is the dying of a living creature through dryness.* This description is general, and extends to Consumptions of Ulcerated Lungs, and those that attend simple Hectick Feavors; and so far it's agreeing with ours, that it confirms the latter part, *viz.* that it's a devouring corruption of the essential mixture, which consisting chiefly of an oyly moisture, is corruptible through dissipation, or being dryed away, which *Ga-*

len

len here intends by dryneſs, to wit the drying away of the Balſamick moiſture. Moreover *Galens* Commentators make mention of a twofold dryneſs, the one accompanied with a heat, which they call a *Torrid Tabes*; the other with a coldneſs, termed *Ex morbo Senium*; when the parts are conſumed through extinction of their native heat, and diſſipation of their *Radical Moiſture*. *Galen* in the forecited book, renders all the parts of the body ſubject to a ſimple Conſumption or *Tabes*, excepting the lungs, which being of a moiſt and ſoft temperature, ſeem not at all diſpoſed to ſuſcept any dryneſs.

But on the contrary, it's ordinary for Smiths, Cooks and others, whoſe imployment is converſant about the fire, to

incurr such an extream dryness of their lungs, that in the dissection of their carcases they appear liker spunges, than moist lungs, as I have observed in several bodies.

Improper or Bastard Consumptions, are only slow growing extenuations or wastings of the fleshy parts, directly moving to a true and proper consumption, by reason of some indisposition of the the internal parts, humors and influent spirits. In proper Consumptions, there is a devouring of the spermatick parts, and essentials, here only of the flesh and humors: So that a Bastard Consumption is curable with ease, because it's no more than a superficial, and growing malady, relating to the consumed fleshy parts; but the other implyes a very

very difficult cure, not by restoring the spermatick parts, (which as we shewed before) is impossible; but only by stinting and removing the corruption of the forementioned essentials.

A Bastard Consumption chiefly comprehends these following, 1. *An Hypochondriack Consumption.* 2. *A Scorbutick Consumption.* 3. *An Amorous Consumption.* 4 *A Consumption of Grief.* 5. *A Studious Consumption.* 6. *An Apostematick Consumption.* 7. *A Cancerous Consumption.* 8. *A Dolorous Consumption.* 9. *An Ulcerous Consumption.* 10. *An Aguish Consumption.* 11. *A Febril Consumption.* 12. *A Cachectick Consumption.* 13. *A Verminous Consumption.* 14. *A Consumption of the Rickets.* 15. *A Pockie Consumption.* 16. *A*

Poysonous Consumption. 17. *A Bewitched Consumption.* 18. *A Consumption of the Back.* 19. *A Consumption of the Kidneys.* 20. *A Consumption of the Lungs.*

These all tending to a true Consumption, unless anticipated by a mortal acute distemper, justly come under the notion of Bastard or growing Consumptions: Neither is it my purpose, to treat further of these diseases, than relating to Consumptions, the manner whereof, how they may be conceived to cause extenuations, I shall succinctly set down in a particular Chapter.

CHAP.

CHAP. IIII.

Of Hypochondriack Melancholy.

OF all diseases, none is experienced to exercise the imagination more frequently, with apprehensions of a Consumption, than Hypochondriack Melancholy, and those generally proving so obstinate, that it's no rare thing to observe Hypochondriacks to be posted into Consumptions by force of the imagination. Several patients have applied themselves to me, whose ayle I could determine no other than Hypochondriack Melancholy, nevertheless have in few dayes by those impetuous phancies, reduced their bodies from an in-

different corpulency, to an extream leanness, and had a rectification of their conceptions been omitted, would doubtless have precipitated themselves into Hecticks.

That this is so, is vulgarly known; but why it's so, remains abstruce; wherefore we'l think it worth our pains, to make a succinct disquisition upon the point. In order hereunto you must suppose. 1. That the blood to arrive to a capacity of being nutritive to the parts, is necessary to pass the heart, there to receive a vital impression, and to be exalted to a nutritive juice. 2. That the heart doth impress such a vital and nutritive virtue, by imbueing it with a most energick volatil expansive or diffusive *Sulphur*, whereby

the

the particles of the blood are immediately dilated, attenuated, and expanded; and so is instantly exalted to a cochenil lustre, and alcolized into a spirituous liquor. 3. That the blood being thus expanded and explicated into a turgency, doth extreamly through its pregnancy with volatil aculeous salt, vibrate, vellicate, and irritate the fibrous and nervous parts of the heart, which suddenly and impetuously contracting themselves, and the blood by expansion and turgency making a potent renix, occasion a quick and sudden flying open of the semilunar valves, through which the blood is most impetuously ejaculated or spouted into the great artery, the same force almost at the same instant by *irradia-*

tion, or by a continuated motion upon a continuated body, as all liquors are, extending to the extremities of the remotest arteries; as may be rationally conjectured from that impetuous displosion of blood to a great distance out of a Dogs heart, being speedily cut out whilest yet living. By this forcible contraction *

---

* By contraction I do not here intend the Systole of the heart, but a contraction of the expulsive fibres, causing the diastole of the heart. And by the way note, the *Systole* of the heart is also performed by contraction, but of the Attractive fibres; So that you are to remember, there is a *Systole* of the fibres, and a Systole of the whole organ, the heart, and that the Diastole of the heart is performed by Contraction of the Expulsive fibres.

and

and every ordinate longinquous propulsion or pulsation of the blood, each particle of the body is heated, cherished, and maintained in its life; but those pulsations if exceeding in celerity and violence, then the parts necessarily are subjected to a preternatural heat, as happens in all Feavors. On the contrary those pulsations proving slow and weak, do certainly produce a coldness and an atrophy in the parts, for want of a timely influx of arterial blood. 4. It's to be remarked, that in the just fertilization of the blood with that vital *sulphur*, and the just and timely propulsion thereof to every part, the point of Nutrition doth consist. So that if I declare to you here, how passions, and particularly Melan-

choly occasions a depravation and error in the function and pulsation of the heart, whereby the blood is neither sufficiently impregnated with a nutritive faculty, nor vigorously enough propelled from the heart to the ambient parts, you may with reason conclude, the parts must unavoidably shrink, and be rendred subject to an evident extenuation, or a bastard consumption. By the way then, let me inform you, passions are inordinate motions of the sensitive spirits, chiefly residing in the effuges, or mæanders of the central or finest medullar parts of the brain: So that, fear is a retrocession of the sensitive or animal spirits into the *intima effugia* of the brain, coarctating the *Mæanders*, and endeavouring

ing to flee, and lock themselves up, from the presence or approach of an hurtful or unpleasant object. Gladness on the contrary is an expansion, or an expatiation of the said sensitive spirits out of their cells into some larger *Meatus*, or passages of the brain, where meeting they embrace one another, and oft-times quaver as it were, for the presence or approach of a good object, which may either be pleasant or convenient. Melancholy, or a dull heavy and sorrowful composure of mind, is an imperfect passion growing towards a fear. Here it may not be amiss to illustrate, how the sensitive spirits are engendred. The vital liquor being with that force propelled up into the Carotidal Arteries, is carried about through turnings.

ings and windings of the Vessels into those small branches, (that are so numerously interspersed through the brain) to qualifie its heat and impetuosity, and thence is admitted into the pores of the brain, where meeting with a particular ferment is defœcated, or rectified into a subtil oyl, consisting of a great quantity of volatil salt. The subtiler part of this *Balsamus Cerebralis* being incorporated with sensitive spirits, resides in the filaments of the brain, to exercise the Judicial faculty; the coarser by colliquation, or by insinuation like moisture creeps or insinuates down into the pores of a *Lingua Bubula* in filtration, insinuates into the exile chanals of the nerves, for which it's unctuous or balsamick

mick moisture seems very proper, to relax and open the said *minime* conducts of the sinews, and through its volatil salt or alcolized spirits is apt to penetrate to the most remote and minime effuges of the body. It's this nervous balsam, that is the aliment and cherisher of the promogeneal Balsam, or radical moisture of all the parts of the body, and is the sole quintessence, and the highest rectified of all the liquors of the vessels; and because this sensitive balsam, requires so high a rectification, Nature hath framed the brain of a substance between glandulous and medullar, and the upper part of it disposed into *gyros* or windings, to circulate the subtiler part of the vital liquor perfectly, before it distils into the

the finest and more uniform medullar lower parts of the brain. The manner whereby the faculty of the brain effects a locomotive action in any muscul is by *irradiation*, which is a most imperceptible quick instantaneous impression, continuated from the ideal impulse of the faculty in the brain, to the part impelled or commanded, in the same manner and quickness, as a pulsation in the heart is by irradiation continuated to the remotest artery. This premised, will easily produce a capacity in you to apprehend the solution of the querie, *viz.* 1. That in hypochondriack melancholy they are apt to be extenuated and consumed, by reason of a depravation in the pulsative faculty of the heart, not dispensing the blood in due season to every

every part, happning partly, because the brain doth not transmit that proportion of Cerebral moisture, as may suffice to actuate the pulsation of the heart in its full vigour; whence you may also deduce the heart to be a perfect and strong muscul, consisting of robust fibres variously intertext, and disseminated for relaxation and contraction, and actuated by a continual torrent of *Humidum Cerebrale*, carried thither through a branch of the eighth Pair. Moreover we must believe, this Conduct of *Humidum Cerebrale* from the brain to the heart to be subject to be partly intercepted in Melancholy *Hypochondriack*, by a dull heavy and saturnine habit of the mind, constantly attending that disease, and occasioned

casioned by the retrocession of the sensitive spirits into their most retired effuges and remotest cells, which exercising a despotick power and command upon the intire œconomy of the brain, do also cohibit and interdict the animal exchequer from transmitting a just supply of Cerebral moisture to the heart and other musculous parts, whereby the motion of the heart is not only rendred languid, but the whole concatenation of all the musculous motions are become dull and torpid. 2. The arterial blood in Hypochondriack Melancholy being defective in its vital energy, for not being impregnated with a just tincture of *vital sulphur*, is another partial cause of the extenuation of the parts.

The

The defect of this *vital sulphur* in the heart must be chiefly imputed to the forementioned cohibition of *Cerebral Moisture*, that being the proper aliment or *pabulum* of the Innate and radical moisture of the heart, and the principal *materia* of the vital *Sulphur*.

The blood upon this defect as it entred the right Ventricle crude, is also with the same marks of crudity propelled out of the left, and therefore not having the true characters of digestion, appears within the vessels gross, glutinous, slimy, and acid. So that the cause of this crudity is none else, but an Acidity the blood carries along with it, which not being corrected by the Alcali of the heart, remains the same it was. From this

this Austere, Immature, and Crude acidity it is, we must derive the cause of all those evil accidents, that survene an Hypochondriack Melancholy; some part of it by regurgitating in vapours or moisture out of the cœliack artery into the stomack, doth not only occasion an indigestion, but a heavinesse, and corroding pain, which in some Hypocondriack, I have observed they have compared to the cutting of a sharp knife, especially mornings at waking. That winds and rumblings in their stomach and guts, are no less offensive to those patients, hath been asserted to me by many, whose tonitruating noise might have been heard at a great distance, which is solely to be adscribed to the depravation of the ferment of the stomach,

ſtomack, and the weakneſs of the *Archeus*, or digeſtive ſpirits, that breathe out of the nerves and arteries of the ſtomach into its capacity, effecting rather a tumultuous ebullition, than an analytick concoction; likewiſe to the defect of the nervous balſome, not ſufficiently contracting the fibres of the ſtomach for to amplexe its contents; if hereunto frequent ſputations and yawnings are adjoyned, ſuppoſe it's an effect likewiſe of the weakneſs of the digeſtive ſpirits, being unable to mixe the liquid with the ſolid; likewiſe a frequent ſputation is an effect of a corrupt *lymph* a being vitiated with a depraved acidity: if in this diſtemper the patient is diſcommoded with a glowing heat under the ſhort ribs, you may ſuppoſe it

to

to be an exæstuation, *orgasmus* or preternatural ebullition, hapning upon the arrival of such blood newly alcalized and pulsated from the heart, which meeting with an acerbous acid blood in the vacuities of the spleen, through a contrariety of particles, occasion an inordinate and turgent ebullition, not unlike the *Alcali* of tartar being affused to the *Acid* of vitriol. From this tumultuation of contrary liquors must necessarily abscede volatil salts, in the shape of fumes of various combinations and mixtures, some retaining the nature of a caustick reverberated *calx*, and being exufflated to the heart produce syncopees, most violent palpitations, and sometimes pains of the heart, as if prickt with needles,

needles, which in several cases I have known has been mistaken by Physicians for worms of the heart, though afterwards by me removed by an anti-hypochondriack course. Those said pyrosalin exufflations crowding into the sphere of the *cranium* do create most dreadful Head-akes, sometimes piercing, othertimes pricking, lancinating and beating, raging and flying about the whole circumference of the *dura mater*. I have more than once seen and cured some very miserable Hypochondriacks, that were most dredfully tortured in their heads; especially a gentle woman at *Paris*, that had a recurrent pricking pain all over the head, extending to the globes of the eyes, whither attracting a confluence of acrimonious humours

mours ſeemed to diſlodge them out of their ſeat, as if it had been an imperfect procidence. It is alſo by force of theſe torrid ſteams eructing into ſeveral parts, (as the face, ſhoulders, loins, &c.) thoſe fluſhings as people calls them, are produced; and at this preſent I have a patient in cure, who is ſo violently indiſpoſed with thoſe Hypochondriack fluſhings, being attended with a burning ſcorching heat, that he oft cries out He is ſcorched. But by the way let me advert you, ſome kind of fluſhings into the face, and glowing of the ears, neck, hands and feet, are occaſioned by a torrid ebullition in the liver, by reaſon of too great a proportion of gall, impelling the blood into an *orgaſmus* or ſwelling ebullition,

lition, whence afterwards those hot effumations into the parts forementioned arise. For the right understanding of this, you must imagine, the office of the liver to be a preparatory of the blood for the heart, in attenuating and digesting it into a more fluid substance and saturated colour, and refining it from its feculency, and crude acerbous acidity; (which ever coagulates the blood into a thick slimy body) this it performs by a perfusion of a just proportion of gall, retaining the nature of an *alcali*, and an exalting *sulphur*, through vertue of the former, abating and correcting the crude acidity, and by means of the latter giving it a florid tincture, and a refined fluid nutritive substance. Whence I affert the gall

gall to be the barm or ferment of the venal blood, of which that part that abounds beyond the juſt proportion requiſite for the fermentation is abandoned to the gall-bladder.

Hitherto I have explicated the effects of thoſe alcalized ſteams, that exhale from the *orgaſmus* in the ſpleen. There are alſo oft-times acid evaporations as I expreſſed before, that are occaſioned by the ſaid *orgaſmus*, which through a particular property exert their energy upon the ſeroſities and lymphatick moiſtures of the body, and thence reſult to be the true undoubted cauſes of moiſt Rheumatiſms, and catarrhs; for through their acidity they are rendred vellicating and pungitive, whereby they irritate and move the fibres of

of the vessels to a contraction, and consequently expulsion, of all moisture, wherein generally acid salts are dissolved. Hence you may readily comprehend, how they are causes of these *ructus acidi* or sour belchings in the stomach, sputations, gripes in the belly and disturbation of the first concoction.

How all these depravate motions and digestions do at length reduce the body to a consumption, I am now ready to describe. The parts for their nutriture do daily allect and absorb the sweetest of the blood, leaving the salin behind, which through want of the mild and sweeter particles, is apt to ferocitate and irritate the spirits; These inflaming do calcine and reverterate the said salin matter, until it's become

so absorbing, drying & extenuating, that the parts must necessarily shrink and waste, not only for want of good and laudable food, but also for being dryed up and absorbed by these salin acrimonious liquors. Here it will not be impertinent, though I have at large expounded the symptomes and signes of an Hypochondriack Consumption, to repeat them in a brief inventory, to give you a full view of the chiefest of them at once; as for others of less note they are almost infinite. 1. There is a frequent rumbling noise under the stomach, thwarting from the right side to the left, and thence back again. 2. Pinching pains of the Stomach, as if they would girt a mans body close together. 3. Glowing heats

heats under the ſhort ribs. 4. Frequent belchings, that ſmell ſowr or ſtinck. 5. A windineſs and puffing up of the ſtomach, eſpecially after dinner, and in the morning at waking. 6. Much ſpitting. 7. Vomiting, or at leaſt an inclination to vomit. 8. If upon theſe ſigns you find a waſting of your fleſh, eſpecially if moleſted with a cough, you have juſt cauſe to ſuſpect your enſuing ſtate.

This ſort of conſumption is the moſt frequent I have met with in England, and therefore have been ſomewhat more prolix, and the rather, becauſe the judicious reader may thence extract indications, which will guide him into a more effectual method for cure, than is now in uſe; for it's not to be deemed, but that vulgar Phyſi-

cians are very ignorant in the removal of this distemper, though it be one of the four Cardinal diseases.

CHAP. V.

Of A Scorbutick and other kinds of Consumptions.

THE scurvy is also discovered an Hypochondriack disease by its attendance with spittings, belchings, winds, gripes in the guts, glowing heats, &c. in short melancholy Hypochondriack and the scurvy are sisters, their difference only depending upon the proportion of their causes, which are almost the same, only in the scurvy the Alcalized salts do float in greater proportion in the ves-

sels,

sels, which being of a more diffusive nature, are disposed, together with some part of the thick muddy blood wherein they inhere, to be propelled to the circumference into spots, blotches, boils, ulcers, pustles, bumps of the face, arms and legs. The acid salt is also somewhat different in this disease, being rendred volatil by the addition of an acrimonious sulphur, which makes it sublimable to the gums, where it occasions a pain, swelling, and discoloration; but I shall insist no further upon the description of this disease, since I have compiled a particular tract of it, where you will by experiments demonstratively be informed of its causes, hitherto so erroneously declared by most authors. The manner how the scurvy occasions a Consumption,

is the ſame, as I have expreſſed before of Hypochondriack Melancholy, and therefore ſhall ſpare my labour of a needleſs repetition.

An Amorous Conſumption implies a rapid extenuation occaſioned through love, whoſe paſſions, affrights, fear, anger, jealouſie and deſpair do ſo extreamly diſperſe and conſume the vital and animal ſpirits, that we ſee its ordinary for young Wenches to be reduced to faintings, ſwoonings, and extream weakneſs, to the admiration of their parents, whence ſuch ſubitous and effroyable accidents ſhould ſource. Theſe paſſions at length by depriving the blood of its alcolized ſpirits, do render it acid, acerbous and vitriolate, which not long after produces an Hypochondriack Melancholy, and thence

thence are precipitated into consumptions.

Likewise Grief and study do also by continuation degenerate into Melancholy Hypochondriack, which afterwards is in manner a foresaid succeeded by a Consumption. In my other *Morbus Anglicus* you may read several instances of Consumptions engendred by Love, grief, and study, and therefore I shall omit them here.

An Apostematick Consumption generally oweth its production to an Apostem breaking within the body, whose purulent fumes crowding into the Arteries and Veins, corrupt and affect the blood with a malign quality, which proving very offensive to the parts, in poysoning and subverting their innate temperature, is rejected, and so

are starved for want of nutriment. The heart, breain, Liver and Spleen sustain an equal prejudice from those poysonous steems in their innate *crasis*, whence consequently the whole œconomy of the body Sympathizes in the depredation of their substantials. An Apostem in the mesentery proves oft a latent cause of a Consumtion, which the dissection of the Corps discovers, as I have observed in more than one. Likewise a *Skirre* in the liver, spleen, stomach, or any other important Entral, may cause an Extenuation, by defect of defecation, and intercepting the course of the blood and Vital Spirits, in compressing the vital and nutritive Chanals. Cancers and Ulcers do in like manner effecta consumption of the parts.

I have also taken notice, that perfect Consumptions have ensued upon Agues, (especially quartans and Tertians of a long continuance,) and fevers, particularly such as are termed Continent, by impressing a malignant acrimony upon the blood, and corrupting the temperament of the heart and brain, also by amortizing the alcalized spirits of the bowels, by a malignant acidity that's ever predominant in Agues.

Worms in the guts by intercepting the chyle, and converting it into their own substance, do cause a Consumption and sometimes a *Marcor* in the parts; likewise through a sort of venomous fumes, that exhale from their hearth, and putrid substance, where out they are engendred, the heart is suffo-

cated, the vital *Sulphur* extinguisht, and the innate temperament of the Brain subverted, whence the body must necessarily shrinck for want of good nutriment, those principal parts should engender.

Of a Pockie-Consumption I shall say little, having discoursed of it in a tract of a Hectick pox, that was added to the last impression of my *little Venus*.

The Reality of bewitcht Consumptions is asserted by many, and particularly instanced in a Tabefied disease of one of the Kings of Scotland, being cured by decharning the witch craft in Danemarck; likewise in some others, namely Women and Children surprised with convulsions, jactitations, Marcors, and other strange Symptoms. As to this particular my opinion im-

imports, that the Creator after the confirmation of the whole truth of his word by miracles and supernatural effect's, did establish the sequel of all future actions of bodies on an immutable order of nature, whose operations should for the future continue uniform, and free from those deviations, alterations, and disturbances of supernatural agents, whether good as Angels, or evil as devils and witches, especialy since now the end of the creator being answered those supernatural productions would necessarily prove frustraneous, which is an absurdity not to be imagined in God or Nature; wherefore we must rather attribute the cure of the formentiond Kings disease to the good address of his Physicians; As for those direful symptoms,

toms in Women, they must be derived from Uterin fits, and those in Children for the most part from worms.

A Consumption of the back, by Hippocrates called a *Tabes Dorsalis*, implyes a gradual diminution of the strengh of the back, with an universal extenuation of the body, arriving through an immoderate evacuation, or preternatural profluxe of sperm, or Running of the Reins vulgarly so called. The symptoms of the sperm appear dangerous, whether abounding or too much depleniſht, the former causing a spermatick delirious feavor; the latter by depauperating the body of its purest arterial blood, and depredating of it from the brain and the marrow of the back, both they

and

and all parts on them depending must needs be excessively debilitated through want of arterial blood to engender animal and locomotive spirits.

The kidneys are also found to be subject to a perfect consumption, insomuch that they have been discovered eaten away to the cirrounding skin, and in some to be dryed into a friable substance. The occasion of the consumption of the kidneys is to be imputed to a great heat, colliquating and absorbing their fat and *parenchyma*; to gravel and stone; or to excrementitious choler, and mordant armoniack salt, posted thither with the urin, inflaming, ulcerating, and converting their flesh into matter; or to a malignant humor in pestilential fevers, causing an im-

immediate dissolution of the Balsamick principles; or to poysonous medicines, as Cantharides, the herb Dipsacus &c. or to an obstruction of the Emulgent vessels; or lastly to gravel engendred within their *parenchyma*) or some tumor, as a *scirrus*, *œdema*, or Apostem compressing their substance, and streightning their vessels.

CHAP. VI.

Of a Consumption of the Lungs.

A *Consumption of the Lungs* may import two significations; the one, a considerable wasting of the Lungs themselves; the other, their occasioning the intire body to consume

ſume without any great loſs of their own ſubſtance. We ſhall relate our diſcourſe to both.

Reflecting upon the particular ſubſtance of the Lungs, their ſituation, and connexion, we ſhall diſcover them to be very much expoſed to extern and intern injuries, and no leſs capable of injuring the Noble parts, whereby the whole by reaſon of its abſolute dependance on them muſt likewiſe receive a great prejudice. Anatomy exhibits the Lungs to be of a laxe, porous, light, or ſpungy texture of ſubſtance, which wiſe Nature hath ſo formed, for to anſwer her ſcope, in a continual motion of inſpiring and expiring the Air, whereunto a weighty body would otherwiſe prove very diſobedient, and unleſs porous and pervious,

like

like to a Spunge unfit to imbibe and transcolate the Air; for in effect the office of the Lungs is only to serve the heart in the capacity of Aereal strainers, to strain the air and separate it from gross, or other offensive inherents it may carry with it. Wherefore since the Lungs by reason of their office are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the Air, (which is subject to momentary alterations, now cold, hot, dry, or moist, then thick, thin, foggy, rymy, stinking, poisonous,) they must necessarily lye open to great yea irreparable dammages, especially where their bodies are so unapt to resist or sustain them, because of their thin, and lacerable texture.

To these inspirable hurts we may annumerate those they sustain

ſtain from their expiration of all ſort of noxious and fuliginous ſteems, and ſtinking putrid breaths, and beſides all that being conſtantly imployed in motion, without acquiring a moments reſt. Their ſituation is within the breaſt, hung perpendicular under the Brain, and near to the heart, whoſe wings they repreſent, whereunto they are connected by the *Arteria Venoſa* and *Vena Arterioſa*; by means of which ſituation they are expoſed to receive all the droppings from the Brain, whence Coughs, Phthiſicks, Ulcers; beſides the ill humours the *Vena Arterioſa* conveighs thither, which together with thoſe diſtillations from the Brain, finding them a very fit Ciſtern, becauſe of their Sponginеſs, do oft force them into ſuch a ſwelling,

ling, as may justly be termed a Dropsie of the Lungs. Next considering their coherence with the heart, are thereby rendred more capable of doing the greatest mischiefs.

From the precedence you may now observe, how facil it is to drop into a Consumption of the Lungs, a Disease that is so fatal to *Londons* Inhabitans, and no wonder, but a greater wonder any can steal away into their Graves without a Consumption, considering the pernicious air of the City, the weakness of Lungs people inherit from their Parents, and their exposal to those injuries, we have just now instanced.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of the kinds of Pulmonique Consumptions.

A Consumption of the Lungs is either without, or with an Ulceration. That without arrives through a Skirrosity, Apostem, Putrefaction of humours within its pores, or a *Crude Tubercle.* 1. The Lungs oft imbibing Phlegmatique and Melancholique humours, (that are distilled from the Brain, or conveighed thither through its pores and chanals,) are now and then deprehended Skirrhous, by dissipation of the subtiler parts, and petrifaction of the grosser that remain; or they may be left indu-

indurated through the gross reliques of a *Peripneumonia*, or inflammation of the Lungs. 2. By Dissection of expired Pulmonicks, their Lungs have oft appeared full of small hard Impostlhums. 3. Excrementious humours, such as are expectorated by a Cough after a Cold, or in an *Asthma Peripneumonia*, or *Pleurisie*, are very apt to putrefie and corrupt the Lungs, (as appears by the stinking breath of such that are so indispos'd,) whereby their accessory nutriment being vitiated, and rejected by them, are occasioned to waste. 4. A *Crude Tubercle* obstructing the inspiration of fresh air, and expiration of the fuliginous steams of the heart, doth thereby extreamly inflame and dry the Lungs, the continuation where-

of

of doth at last reduce them to an absolute withering.

How these kinds of Consumptions propagate their evil to the whole body, may easily be collected from the former discourse.

CHAP. VIII.

Of an Ulcerous Pulmonique Consumption.

HEre I must make my Reader familiar with the Traditional notions, young Students in Physick derive from their vulgar Authors, upon an Ulcerous Consumption of the Lungs. And to be more methodical, it's not unnecessary to digest their documents into several *classes*.

1. Let's

1. Let's make a diſquiſition of what they make of it. *Pulverinus*, *Godofred*. *Steeghius fol.* 447. and *Sennert*. 305. define it a diſeaſe of a diminiſhed bulk, (*diminuta magnitudo*.) *Hollerius*, *Duretus*, *Foreſt*. *Nic*. *Piſo*, &c. ſtate it a Diſeaſe of a diſcontinuated Unity, (*Soluta Unitas*,) becauſe it ſourceth from an Ulcer in the Lungs. *Platerus* paſſes it by, though *Mercurial* ſubtly ſpies three ſorts of Diſeaſes in it, *viz*. a diminiſhed quantity, a diſcontinuated unity, and a hot diſtemper. But *Capivac*. comments it chiefly to be an hot diſtemper, there being a continual heat of the parts, and an inflammation of the Lungs, alwayes conſpicuous in that Diſeaſe. What to aſſert among theſe once great *Rabbies* ſeem at firſt ſight difficult, but

but upon a little pausing on the matter, you'l find it a clear case. Those that infer a discontinuated Unity, namely the Ulcer in the Lungs for the Disease, mistake the Disease for its cause, the Ulcer being the chief cause of the Consumption. Neither can they be reputed orthodox, that fling in their verdits for a *diminuted magnitude*, that rather appearing an effect, or symptom of the Ulcer in the Lungs, and so is the heat of the parts. Because I will not insist longer upon these trifles, shall step over to give you a brief of the causes, they allow to the foresaid Consumption; though indeed I ought to touch, what part they generally conclude the place affected; which some will have the Lungs, others the heart, and many the whole body.

The

The Author of that Treatise intituled *De Definit. Medic.* brings in likewise the breast, throat, and *aspera arteria* being affected with a malign Ulcer, for seats of an Ulcerous Consumption.

Touching the internal causes of this sort of Comsumption, Dogmatists do universally state an Ulcer of the Lungs to be the immediate cause, which happens sometime in the *Parenchyma* or flesh of the Lobes of the Lungs; othertimes in their pipes, *(bronchia.)*

This Ulcer in the Lungs may be occasioned by several causes, *viz.*

1. Sharp bilious corrosive humours, issuing out at the pores or lips of the veins, and insinuating into the spongy substance of the Lungs, whose flesh they after-

wards devour and corrupt, soon making a putrid hole or cavern, which is thence termed an Ulcer of the Lungs.

2. *Hippocrates* assigns a *ferin* (wild and taring) *Catarrh* falling into the Lungs, for another antecedent cause of a *Pulmonique* Ulcer. A *ferin Catarrh* is an hot, thin, and sharp distillation of Rheum, which streaming to the Lungs, gnaws their veins and flesh, and so effects an Ulcer.

3. Gross Phlegm stagnating in the Lungs, in process of time putrefies, and acquires a gnawing quality, thereby making prey of the substance of the Lungs.

4. The rupture of a vein in the Lungs, effusing blood into their pores, where it immediately putrefies and ulcerates.

The Ulcer these causes produce in the Lungs, *Hippocra-*

tes calls a *ferin* (wild) *Ulcer*, because the Nails of those, whose Lungs are Ulcerated, are recurvated or turn'd back like the claws of wild beasts, namely, when they begin to draw near to their extream fate.

Moreover this sort of Ulcer is ever cirrounded with an inflammation, which being digested into matter, renders the Ulcer so much the more sordid.

To these wee'l add two more, namely, a Pleurisie, which by expectorating sharp putrid matter through the Lungs, doth now and then occasion an Ulcer.

Lastly, an *Empyema* or a collection of purulent matter in the capacity of the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the Patient into a Phthisical Consumption.

Chymists impute the cause to

a

a corrosive salt, that's divorced from the *Sulphur* and Mercury of the blood, and afterwards dissolved in those liquors, that distil into the Lungs.

CHAP. IX.

Containing a disquisition upon the cases præcited.

THose fruitless attempts in the vulgar cure of consumptions are evident arguments, Physicians do extreamly hallucinate in the discern of their causes, and therefore we may justly pry into those abstruse notions they wrap them in, and unravel what is so strongly knit in every Doctors *pericranium*. To this purpose we are to dismember their doctrine into various parts, and subject their examina-

tion to these ensuing queries.

1. *What kind of Choler is it that proves so ravenous upon the Lungs?*

So careless are Authors in this particular, that they imagine the cause of a Consumption sufficiently declared, by imputing it to excrementitious choler; but whether they denote the ordinary yellow, *vitellin*, green, red, or adust black choler, is left as a bone for every Readers discretion to knabble at: if we should commit the first of these, namely yellow, or *vitellin* choler to the test, common observation in yellow Jaundises, and other Diseases excuses them from such an Ulcerous acrimony, wherein though very copious and rampant, injure the body no other way, than by deforming it with a citrinous discoloration.

In

In the next place, yellow gall is so familiar with the substance of the Lungs, that they seem to thirst chiefly after the more yellowish or cholerick part of the blood for their nutriture.

Green gall the institutists would persuade us, to be an effect of an over-hot Stomach, produced out of the hotter proportion of the chyle, which varies in deepness of colour, according to the intenseness of the heat of the Stomach, some being of a lighter green like Verdegrease, thence call'd Æruginous choler (*Bilis Æruginosa,*) other of a deeper stain, or of a dark brownish green, like boyl'd Colwort leaves, or woad, thence termed *Bilis Glastea*; another of a green, different from both, like to a leek,

therefore denominated *Bilis Poracea*, i. e. Leeky choler. Neither it's their judgement, any of these greens should be capacitated to damnifie the Lungs, because of the remoteness of their harth; and was their Spring of a nearer situation, they cannot well tell, how from a corrosive choler to derive the other Symptoms, that usually attend Pulmonique Consumptives, as moist Phlegmatique coughs, frequent spittings, drowlines, and dulnes of the senses; which rather declare their dependance on a cold Phlegmatique humour, than a sharp cholerick one. Whence we may deduce a second and third Query. *viz.* 2. *How chance such cold Symptoms in Consumptions to issue from an hot cause?* 3. Upon sur-

surmisal that Æruginous choler should gnaw Ulcers into the Lungs, *is it transmitted to them from the brain* (whither it may be supposed to be sublimed from the Stomach) *by distillation, or through the* Vena arteriosa? *If either way, why should it pass through the principal parts, as the Heart, or the Brain, without annoying either, which seem of a more tender disposition than the Lungs, that are hardned with the weather, or extern air they inspire?* 4. It's wonder Authors never summon'd *blew* choler for the cause of Consumptions, which the expectorated matter oft appears tincted with; and beyond that, the Lungs of expired Consumptives do not seldome appear full of those blew kind of Spots, which instance toge-

with the eruption of blew spots (*exanthemata livida*) in malign Feavors, are a certain attest of blew gall. This the Institutists have so little noted, that they never thought of putting it into their Institutes. However not questioning whether Green, Blew, or Black be the mischief, supposing it to be any of them, and situated neer or about the Stomack, why should it prove more *Anarrhopous*, (flowing upwards) so as to attaque the Lungs, than *Catarrhopus*, (flowing downwards,) as it doth in a *Dysentery*, pains of the *Hæmorrhoids*, inflammation of any of the lower parts, *Diabetes*, or a hot *Dysury*. 5. *In what part of the body is the true spring, or source, where this corrosive choler is engendred?* 6. *Whether a Pulmonique*

nique Consumption never happeneth but upon spitting or coughing up blood? 7. *By what power or quality doth fleam stagnating in the Lungs cause a Consumption?* 8. *Whether that consuming fleam is harboured in the Pipes, or substance of the Lungs within their Pores?* 9. *Whether the foreinstanced fleam distils from the head, or be imported through the vessels?* 10. *Whether an Hectick Feavor be a cause of a Consumption, or a symptome of the cause of a Consumption, or symptome of the Consumption it self?* 11. *Whether a Pulmonique Consumption cannot happen without the concomitance of an Hectick Feavor?* 12. *Whether there be no other sort of true, perfect, or proper Consumptions, than a Pulmonique Consumption?* These and many

other problems being paſſed by, not only for ſtating of them, but reſolving, do impeach Phyſicians of their ſloth, and abſolute inſufficiency of curing Conſumptions, which unleſs determined is a pregnant teſtimony, they mannage their office in that Diſeaſe with as little Skill as Conſcience. Neither is the reader to behave himſelf ſo ſtrict and preciſe as be contented with no leſs clear a ſolution than a demonſtration, our notions in Phyſick being of that ſcantneſs, as ſeldom reach beyond a rational conjecture; which if I ingaged to remonſtrate here in this Chapter, ſhould in order of diſcourſe be obliged to make uſe of the terms and principles inſerted in this and the preceding Chapter, and that with the ſame diſadvantage

vantage other assertions have hitherto so obscurely been proved. Wherefore I shall refer you to the next ensuing Chapter, where I do expect a grain's or two allowance, which all men have granted them in attempting a solution of doubts by themselves stated.

CHAP. X.

Touching a more apparent cause of a Pulmonique Consumption.

THough the opiniater apprehension of medern physicians doth so much impropriate notions, as if barricadoed from all other intellectual approach; I shall not withstanding presume to advert my reader by these subsequent positions,

sitions, of causes more apparent, in the ingendring of Pulmonique Consumptions, than those vulgarly allowed.

Thesis 1.

Symptoms impressed by corrosion point at corrosive bodies for their causes. In Pulmonique Consumptions the preternatural concomitants *viz.* an universal heat of the body, an Hectick Feaver, a torminous diarrhé, acre and hot distillations, *&c.* have all a stamp of a *Corrosive* quality, and consequently are introduced by a corrosive humour.

Thesis 2.

There are but two sorts of corrosive humours engendred within the Body of man, namely, *Choler*

ler and *Melancholy*; And between these the impute of a Consumptive cause will lye. Touching Fleam, and that they single out for pure blood, neither can be imagined participant of acrimony, but rather demulcers, and qualifyers of it. Which of the two abovementioned corrosives is the chief actor here, the following positions will resolve you.

Thesis 3.

Choler is the lightest, and most inflammable part of the blood. Whence namely from its inflammability its resembled to, and called a *Sulphur*. This position informs us of a vulgar errour, terming choler bitter; as the vulgar saying more peremptorily implyes, *it's as bitter*

ter as Gall; whereas in effect, there's nothing gustable sweeter; for what is most inflammable must be most unctuous, fat and oyly, nothing being apter to take flame than Oyl, Fat, Butter, and other unctuous bodies; and what is most oyly and unctnous must needs partake of a sweet savour, namely, of a fat sweetness, which Physicians term *Pingue dulce*, or a fat sweet; and of that gust is Choler, being the flower and butter of the Blood. This appears more evident in milk, which is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of *Serum* or whey, (that is a certain wateriſh liquor floating in the Veſſels) in the Glandules of the breast: now milk being charned in a Tub vomits up it's

it's butter, which is that light and inflammable part reduced to its native colour, and above-termed choler.

Thesis 4.

Choler is in it self resistent of having any kind of bitterness extracted, or produced out of it; no, not by any kind of inflammation. If any force will impress such a bitterness, as is thought to be in choler, it must be by adustion or putting it into a flame, which is so far from admitting an Empyreume, or conceiving any bitter ashes, that consisting of a pure oily nature, when set in flame, it burns clear away without leaving any cindars or adust matter, to attest its latent bitterness; as doth more plainly appear in But-

Butter, Tallow, or Oyl, burning away in a Lamp, without leaving any thing bitter behind them.

Thesis 5.

What amaritude *or acrimony is deprehended in Choler, it acquires from a commixture of Melancholy, or extern malign bodies imported with the air.* This Thesis is a necessary consequence of the next preceding; for if choler cannot be rendred acrimonious or bitter of it self, nor by inflammation; than necessarily Whatever acrimony or amaritude at any time redounds in it, must be derived from the admixture of another sharp bitter substance, which among the humours can be no other than Melancholy; Phlegm and pure

pure blood, being reputed allayers of acrimony, and upon that account *Avicen* countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies, because he esteems the blood (which he chiefly here intends pure blood and Phlegm) a *frænum bilis*, or a bridle of the Gall, obtunding its acrimony and fierceness.

Thesis. 6.

Choler being set on fire, and acting upon Melancholy, or rather calcining it into small acuated minimal bodies, is by their incorporation with it self, rendred acrimonious and bitter; whence I conclude Choler accidentaly bitter and acrimonious, but not in it self.

This bitterness and acrimony varies in intenseness, acording

ing to the degree of calcination of Melancholy, and proportion of Choler it is admixt to.

Thesis 7.

Choler by the premisses is evidenced of being capable only of flaming and kindling a Feavor in the body; and consequently Melancholy calcined by the flames of Choler must remain the sole cause of acrimony, and corrosion, and inclusively of occasioning Ulcers both within and without the body.

Thesis 8.

The heart beating vigorously and strong, doth together with its Sulphurous flames expel the foresaid calcined melancholy to the

the circumference, especially if the said humor be diluted with the serosity of the blood. Neither is this sole vital faculty sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery or outward parts, unless the animal faculty be concurrent with it, to supply the Fibres with Animal Spirits, which do not only render them strong to expel, but sensible of feeling the least sting of any offensive humour, whence they are immediately stimulated to contract themselves, and by means of that contraction to expel. If on the contrary the heart beats weak, and the animal faculty be found faintish, the foresaid acrimonious humour remains within and causes internal erosions.

Moreover, notwithstanding the

the strength of both faculties, the humours expelled to the circumference, are apt now and then to regurgitate, by reason of obstructions in the capillar veins, terminating in the extremities.

Hitherto we have discoursed of the same causes, how they happen to engender several Diseases, though in the same bodies, but at different times.

That which falls next in consideration, is an answer to the fourth Query of the Chapter preceding, viz. *Why the same corrosive humour should sometimes prove* Anarrhopous *(flowing upwards,) and generate Diseases in the upper parts; and otherwhiles* Catarrhopous *(flowing downwards,) impressing maladies upon the lower.*

The occasion of the various diver-

diversion of the forcsaid humour is situate partly in the disposition of the part *Mandant*; the strength and weakness of the vital and animal faculty; the parts *transmitting*, or giving passage, the disposition of the part *recipient*, and the qualification of the humour *transmitted*.

The part Mandant is here chiefly intended for the place, where this acrimonious humour is generated, and harth or spring, whence it sourceth and erupts.

The place is, where the acrimonious humours are primarily concocted, or receive the form of humours, and where they are afterwards further wrought, purified and clarified. This assertion probably will accuse many parts more, than

than what ordinarily Physicians have their eye on.

The Stomach is a part that primarly digests, and converts Victuals transmitted thither, into a whitish or cineritious humour, called the *Chyle*, which if it be not exactly dissolved into an even thorough-melted juice, must necessarily abound with thick and gross admixtures. Now, it's a received saying among us, that the fault of the first concoction or digesture is not amended in the second, (*vitium primæ coctionis non corrigitur in secunda*;) wherefore the chyle being transmitted crude and gross into the Vessels, and arriving in the Spleen and Liver, sticks in the capillar veins, and keeps in the heat or hot steams, that should arise out of their *Parenchyma*

(or

(or fleshy substance) to ferment, attenuate, and defæcate the blood. The heat of those entrails being thus inclosed and pend up, redoubles, and gradually after it hath extreamly dryed and scorched, burns and calcines them into a kind of fixt Salt, which according to the nature of the Victuals, (whence they received their constitution) and the intension of heat, proves a *Nitrous*, *Vitriolat*, or *Armoniack* Salt. The Spleen in this case is found to contain a Mine more frequently producing an *Armoniack*, and *Vitriolat* Salt, with a small admixture of a coagulated *Sulphur*.

The Liver is the more fertil parturient of Nitrous, and sometimes of a *Vitriolat* and *Armoniack tartar*, but with so copious

copious a commixture of coagulated choler or *Sulphur*, that it ought rather to be named a *Cinnabrin or Æruginous Sulphur*, from the greater proportion of *Sulphur* to a far smaller of Salt. The heart we conceive to be the sole mine of *Arsenical Sulphur*, whose pernicious steams insulting upon the Vital Spirits, produce malign and spotted Feavors.

The Stomach is likewise oft stuffed between its tunicks and in the smaller branches of Vessels, that are inserted into its body, with the dregs of obstructive crude chyle, whereout such Salts and Sulphurs are calcined and extracted, as in acrimony and corrosion prove no wise inferiour to those engendred in the Spleen or Liver, since produced with so intense

a

a heat as is required for the first solution of the hardest food; and probably a stronger heat, being raised to a higher pitch by obstructions, and the ebullition of some of those acrimonious bodies already engendred.

That the Stomach is so common a spring of Consumptive sublimations and distillations, needs no other proof, than the sense of the Patient, attesting a great clog and oppression at his Stomach, oft crying out, If that were removed, he should be well; besides his nauseousness, vomiting, and difficulty of digesture, he finds his gullet all along very sore, rough, and stuffed with humours, subliming upwards, which sometimes may not reach so high as his brain, but are imbibed by

the tonsils and other Glanduls about the Throat, where in like manner aforesaid, they are dissolved into an oyl, and so distill between the Membranes of the *Aspera arteria* into the Lungs. To this the remedies add an unquestionable verdit; Vomitives being twice or thrice exhibited in the beginning or augment, do oft eradicate the mineral cause of a Consumption. Likewise *Lohocks*, and Syrups that are so usually prescribed, do immediately seem to abate and demulce the hoarseness and violence of a Cough, by mollifying the ruggedness of the intern tunick of the Gullet, and thickning or rendring the matter of the Cough, that ascends upwards between the tunicks of the foresaid *Oesophagus*, more glib or slippery. So that

that we must not imagine, Syrups or other expectoratives do advantage in Coughs, by slipping down between the *Epiglottis*; for as I instanced before, that must necessarily occasion a greater Cough, and difficulty of respiration. Neither is't probable they circulate about to the heart and *Vena arteriosa*, to arrive to the Lungs; for before that time their sweetness whereby they are supposed to lenifye a Cough, and other vertues, would be obtused and altered into other qualities; or if we should admit that supposal, they could not be thought to auxiliate the Cough in so short a space as they do.

Having now given you a divertisement in declaring the parts *Mandant*, we are to proceed in illustrating, whence the said salin and sulphurous

productions receive their direction or first motion, that renders them *Anarrhopous*, not passing by to indigitate at the parts *Transmittent*. Wee'l suppose the Spleen the chiefer of the two harths, or parts *Mandant*, and principally obstructed in its lower parts and Splenick branch, whence a potent heat breaking forth causes the *Orgasmus* to boyle or tend upwards, or rather sublimes the forementioned calcined Salts through the Arteries up into the right Ventricle of the Heart, where having passed another reverberation they are propelled into the Lungs through the *Vena arteriosa*.

Moreover we must likewise allow a small commixture of *Sulphur* to the Salts, which doth not only contribute a force to

to the calcination, but a facility to the sublimation. This fixt *Vitriolat* or sometimes *Armoniack* Salt being impelled into the pores of the Spungy flesh of the Lungs, meets there with a serosity, or wateriſh kind of moisture, dissolving it immediately into an *Oleum per Deliquium*, like other calcined Salts are apt to do, when they arrive to any wateriſh moisture, as being put in a Cellar, or placed over warm water. The salt now turned into a corrosive liquor or oyl, is rendred capable of penetrating into the smalleſt and deepeſt pores of the Lungs, whoſe flesh it soon dilacerates and gnaws into an Ulcer; and not only so, but being indued with a quality, all other calcined Salts are (as you may experience by holding

Allom or Saltpeter in your mouth) of attracting and raiſing fleam and moiſture out of the Lungs and other parts adjacent, doth continually incite the Lungs, to avoid great quantities of ſpittle, fleam, and other ſharp ſtinking matter by Cough.

Laſtly, the Stomach as it firſt ſowed the Seeds of this evil, ſo it continues likewiſe to foment them, and act the part of another chief *Mandant*; and in ſome it's found to be ſole and principal; which as I expreſſed before, being ſtuffed in it's tunicks, obſtructed in the inſerted Veſſels, and clogged round about with a weight of acrimonious humours, doth likewiſe glow with a ſtrong heat, whereby the ſaid ſalin accumulations (gatherings or heaps)

heaps) are sublimed, according to the length and direction of the intern and extern membranes of the *Oesophagus* to the brain, by whose wateriſh moisture it's likewise dissolved into an *Oleum per Deliquium*, which through it's attracting and raising of liquor, doth overwhelm the brain with fleam and moisture, whence because of it's weight and pricking, it's continually præcipitated into the Lungs, *viz.* according to the direction and longitude of the membranes, down into the *aspera arteria* that is between it's membranes, not through the *Epyglottis* for that would immediately set the patient a Coughing. Thus a ſerin Catarrh happens, which through it's corrosive quality oft Ulcerates the Lungs; especially if

seconded by those Salin sublimations from the Spleen.

Neither is the Liver alwayes excusable, now and then transmitting a *cinabrin Sulphur*, through the *Vena cava* to the Brain, or Heart, and thence to the Lungs, being likewise generated by a reduplicated heat, occasioned through the obstructions of its Capillars, and branches that tend to the Gall-Bladder. So that hereby the Spleen more frequently and principally, next the Stomach, then the Liver, do demonstratively appear to the parts *Mandant*; the Brain, Heart, *Thymus*, Glandules of the Gullet, and Tonsils the parts transmitting, or only giving passage to the humours forced up thither from other parts.

Here you may take notice of

a grand error among Practitioners, opinionating the Brain the chief part *Mandant*, when distempered with a cold humorous intemperament, and distilling into the Lungs: and of this sinister sentiment are they so confidently possessed, that they bend all their prescripts and devises to dry up this fountain of Rheum, to which purpose *Crato*'s Amber Pils, *Fonseca*'s Decoction of Sanders, *Erastus* his Dyet Drink of *Guaiacum* and *Salsa*; absorbing Emplasters to be applyed to the head, Fontanels, Ventoses, Vesicatories, and Phlebotomy are all summoned in as *Herculean* auxiliaries to dry the Brain; but rather the purse.

Another opinion they are very fond of, is, that the in-

ternal part of the *Aspera arteria* is the part transmittent, an absurdity every drop that goes down the wrong way will confute. What other ridiculous tenents they foment touching Catarrhs, were a shame to recite to such as know better things.

How the Vital and Animal faculties prove accidental occasions of this evil, though their faintness, whereby they are incapacitated of propelling those noxious sublimates downwards, is apodictically expressed in the beginning of the eighth *Thesis*, and therefore wee'l supersede the needless pains of a repetition, only wee'l add the positive concurrence of the Animal and Vital Spirits in directing and derivating the foresaid sublimates to the heart and brain

brain; namely, encountring with each annoying and pernicious effumations are compelled to a retreat to their Spring head, whether they do likewise conduct those Salin steams along with them. The *Recipient* part is the Lungs, who art partly passive in being forced to receive, and partly active in attracting such corrosive Salts. Their situation and connexion obliges them to receive the precipitates from the Brain, Heart, and Stomach; their acts of expiration attract potently from the Veins, Arteries, and other parts, as appears in those suliginous smoaks, and putrid steams they expire. What doth further dispose them to a necessity of receiving those salts, and other malign humours, a repeated Survey of

Chap.

Chap. 22. will abundantly satisfie you.

The qualification requisite in the humour transmitted (*viz.* the distilled liquor) may easily be deduced from the premisses; namely, a degree of acrimony wrought into a tartarous humour by calcination, reaching at least to the ascent of a Vitriolat, if not an Armoniack Salt.

By the way, take this for none of the least important remarques, that this liquor, that's produced out of the solution of a Vitriolat Salt sublimed to the Brain, if accidentally it should penetrate into the concave of the Nerves, (as it would easily do, since consisting of a sharp salin thin insinuating substance, were it not diverted by being precipitated into

into distillations,) it ordinarily causes Convulsions and Epilepsies.

The Second, Third, and Fifth Problems being all resolved in the contents of the solution of this fourth, wee'l step over to the sixth; *Whether a Pulmonique Consumption never happeneth but upon spitting or coughing up blood? Galen* and his Cotemporaries did commonly observe Pulmonique Consumptions to follow a spitting of blood, whence many of his Sectators do still persist in the same tenent, not considering, that what was usual in *Galen*'s time may be less common now, for Pulmonique Consumptions do as frequently appear among us here, that are molested only with an acrimonious moist kind of Cough,

as

as thoſe, that have fallen into that evil upon ſpitting of blood, hapning upon a rupture, or corroſion of a vein in the Lungs.

Beſides my own ſentiment, I'le inſert the obſervations of *Argenterius* and *Fernelius*; The former in his *Comment.* 3. in *Art. Medic. Gal.* gives a relation of four women, that dyed all of exquiſite Ulcerous Pulmonique Conſumptions, none whereof coughed up blood. And *Fernelius* writes thus: *Some upon the ſpitting only of a liquid and yellowiſh humour, being taken with a ſmall Feavor, have begun to conſume, and a long time after did ſpit a little blood mixed with matter; but I have likewiſe obſerved a many that dyed Conſumptive, in whom there was*

not

not the least appearance of blood throughout their whole sickness.

Moreover, observe there is an Ulcerous disposition of the Lungs; And both these may be appositely termed causes of a Pulmonique Consumption, or Consumption of the Lungs. By an Ulcerous disposition of the Lungs, I intend a perfusion of acrimonious salin liquors (such as I instanced before) throughout the body of the Lungs, insensibly drying, gnawing, and absorbing their flesh, and likewise insensibly dissipating it into vapours and exhalations through the pores of the *Parenchyma*, and ambient Membrane; which latter though *Galen* denyes to be pervious with a number of small holes, is found to be so by *Aristotle's* and others experience.

Thus

Thus the Lungs of many deceaſed Conſumptives have been diſcovered quite conſumed, nothing remaining but the ambient Membrane and a number of withered veins and filaments without the precedence of ſpitting of blood or matter.

Moreover as I obſerved in Cap. 23. a Conſumption of the Lungs may alſo arrive upon a ſcirrolity, hard Apoſtems, (as *Athcroms*, *Steotoms*, &c.) putrefaction of humours within its pores, and a crude tubercle, or drying ſcorching fuliginous ſteams continually fuming from the heart, without the leaſt appearance of expectorated blood. In this particular I remember one of our elderly *Oxford* Phyſicians proved diſappointed of his Prognoſticks, or rather Diagnoſticks. A Scholar

lar applying himself to him for information, whether he were in a Consumption, was answered with a question, whether he spitted blood? whereat the Scholer replyed negatively; then said he, 'tis but a Ptilick Cough, and I'le warrant you from a Consumption, though three months after he left a *Skeleton* behind him, to witness what he dyed of.

The Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Query you'l find solved by what is declared already.

The Tenth is, *Whether an Hectick Feavr be a cause of a Consumption, or a symptom of the cause* (Symptoma causæ) *of a Consumption, or a Symptom of the Consumption it self* (symptoma symptomatis?) Certainly it's a symptom of the cause,

cauſe, and a fellow ſymptom with the Conſumption of the intire body.

The Eleventh demand is, *Whether a Pulmonique Conſumption may not happen without the concomitance of an Hectick Feavor?* This I may ſafely conclude, there is many a Pulmonique Conſumption without the evident ſigns of an Hectick Feavor, *viz.* a ſharp equal heat over the whole body, a glowing of the extremities an hour or two after meat, a quick low pulſe, *&c.* without which I can atteſt, I have found ſeveral Conſumptives, though for what I knew, there might very probably have been a latent Hectick. However for the moſt part there is a ſenſible *Hectick* attending Conſumptives. But out of this diſ-

courſe

course there may be a very important question started, Whether that Hectick Feavor be a *Morbus in esse* (a Disease already generated,) or a *Morbus in fieri* (a Disease in engendring? If we suppose it a *Morbus in esse*, then though the Ulcer were dryed up and cured, the Hectick would remain, as being a Fire kindled out of the *Innate heat* and *Radical moisture* into an actual flame, and depending upon no fewel but its self, which would continue burning until the *radical* moisture were burn'd away. On the other hand, if we consider it as a *Morbus in fieri*, then it must have its dependance upon purulent steams dispersed from the heart together with the blood to the parts, where arriving they cause

cauſe a kind of heat and glowing in the ſubſtantial principles, whereby they are ſet in fire, until the purulent acrimonious ſteems are diſſipated. The ſymptoms make this appear very probable, *viz.* a glowing heat being a new fermentation two hours after victuals, excited through the appelling purulent corroſive ſteams, tranſported thither with the blood. 2. The Pulſes confirm the ſame inference, changing quick, hot, and acre at the advent of the forcſaid ſteams; and after a while when they are conſumed and expelled by tranſpiration, they return to a more moderate motion, until the next flood of fermenting matter. 3. Were this aſſertion not admitted, that the forcſaid Pulmonick Hectick is a *Morbus in fieri*, than neceſſa-

rily

rily an Hectick once kindled would impell the Patient into a Marcour, though the Ulcer in the Lungs were cicatrized; the contrary whereof hath been discovered in several; so that you may rest certain, that the Ulcer being cured, the *Hectick* vanishes with it. Hence you may extract, what I intend by an *Hectick Feaver*, namely the *Innate heat* kindled into a destructive fire, violently absorbing the oyly *Radical* moisture, through the appulse of salin steams, which through their contrariety to the Balsamick mixture excite a fervent fermentation in this latter, like oyl of Vitriol, powred upon oyl of tartar, or water upon lime.

Lastly, wee'l conclude Ulcers that succeed the bursting of a Vein in the Lungs, and some others

others induced by other causes, to depend for a considerable time, before they can attain to that height of exciting an Hectick Feaver; for we cannot suppose the Heart to consist of so small a force, as not to be able to resist those purulent fumes for a while, and divert them from the other parts, into whose Penetrails to insinuate, some proportion of time must be allowed.

The Twelfth and last Interrogatory is, *Whether there be any other sort of true, perfect, exquisite*, or *proper* (for those terms are reciprocately used by Authors) *Consumption*, besides a Pulmonique Consumption? This Query implyes rather a controversie about words, than the thing it self; for if they resolve to term no other an exqui-

quisite or proper Consumption, but a Consumption of the Lungs, (words being to be understood, *ex intentione imponentis*, from the intention of him that imposes the word,) then the case needs no debate; but if the words are to be taken (*ex apprehensione intelligentis*) from the apprehension of those that understand, or whom they are spoken to, then the register of Consumptions will be much enlarged. Now so it is, that the common intendment states a proper Consumption, a dissolution or corruption of the Balsamick principles; and consequently if differencing perfect Consumptions by the variety of their causes, and seats of those said causes, we must infer many more, as an *Hypochondriack*, *Amorous*, *Ulcerous*, *Can-*

others induced by other causes, to depend for a considerable time, before they can attain to that height of exciting an Hectick Feaver; for we cannot suppose the Heart to consist of so small a force, as not to be able to resist those purulent fumes for a while, and divert them from the other parts, into whose Penetrails to insinuate, some proportion of time must be allowed.

The Twelfth and last Interrogatory is, *Whether there be any other sort of true, perfect, exquisite*, or *proper* (for those terms are reciprocately used by Authors) *Consumption*, besides a Pulmonique Consumption? This Query implyes rather a controversie about words, than the thing it self; for if they resolve to term no other an exqui-

quisite or proper Consumption, but a Consumption of the Lungs, (words being to be understood, *ex intentione imponentis*, from the intention of him that imposes the word,) then the case needs no debate; but if the words are to be taken (*ex apprehensione intelligentis*) from the apprehension of those that understand, or whom they are spoken to, then the register of Consumptions will be much enlarged. Now so it is, that the common intendment states a proper Consumption, a dissolution or corruption of the Balsamick principles; and consequently if differencing perfect Consumptions by the variety of their causes, and seats of those said causes, we must infer many more, as an *Hypochondriack*, *Amorous*, *Ulcerous*, *Can-*

Cancerous, *Renal*, *Dorsal*, and many other sorts of Consumptions before commented upon.

If probably I have not proposed resolves to these Queries, that are enough seasoned for every Readers palat, I must beg his excuse upon pretence, it's but the first rough draght, which upon a second attempt may be rendred better polish't: However such as they be, they'l prove a more luminous and soveraign Directory for the Conservative, Preservative, and Curative part of a Consumption, than any hitherto offer'd to view.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of some less frequent and rarer causes of a Pulmonique and other sorts of Consumptions.

TO decline confusion of causes we have reserved these, being of a more rare emergency, for a particular remarque. This distinction of Consumptions is universally observed, that some are moist, others dry. A moist Consumption receives it's nomenclature from a moist sputation or expectoration that attends it; a dry one is known by its dry Cough: This latter, besides the ordinary præcited causes, is sometimes occasioned by various accidents of the Heart, as

Wounds, Ulcers, Bones, Stones, and Worms, that are bred in it, and particularly by a *Marcour*, or a *Hectick* of the Heart, which together with the Lungs, as *Melangthon* witnesses (*lib.* 1. *de Anima*) were found to be as dry as a Baked Pear, in the expired body of *Casimir*, Marquess of *Brandenburgh*. Thus likewise *Telesius* reports the heart (and consequently the Lungs) of a noble *Roman* dryed away by an immoderate heat, to nothing but the skin. *Fernelius* in his *Pathol. lib.* 5. *cap.* 12. tells us of one that dyed Consumptive, whose heart was afterwards discovered to be corroded into three large Ulcers, the steems of whose matter must needs have infected the Lungs. *Bauhinus* among his observations registers this follow-

following, that he dissected a Corps, wherein he found the Lungs consumed; the capacity of the breast to be full of putrid and coagulated blood, the *Pericardium* (a skin wherein the heart lyes inclosed as in a bag) to contain above a quart of white matter, and the heart extremely extenuated and consumed about the surface. The symptoms that molested the party, were a Cough, a pain in his Breast, difficulty of respiration, and an Hectick Feaver. The *Pericardium* is likewise summon'd by *Petr. Salius de cur. Morb. c. 7.* for an apparent cause of a *Tabes* or *Marcour*, if anywise affected, as suppose inflammed, or pustulated. This may seem strange, that an ignoble part should bring the whole body in danger; but then

considering its near situtation to the heart, the cause is obvious enough, whence to derive its Consumptive symptoms.

Some might rather imagine, that the drying up of the waterish humours contained in the *Pericardium*, (supposed by most modern Anatomists to be destined for to moisten and cool the heart) may now and then impell a man into a Consumption, for want of which water, the heart dryes away and shrinks, whereunto the other parts are obliged to sympathize. But in my opinion it's questionable, whether any such waterish liquor be floating in the *Pericardium*, whilst a man is yet living; for in Beasts, as Dogs or Cats, whose breast hath been pierced alive, to discover, whether the said Membrane

the

the heart is wrabt up in, be moistned with that kind of serosity, no such thing was deprehended, in whom notwithstanding there appeared the same necessity for a cooler, as in men, whose languishing heart probably whilst a dying, may seem faintly to sweat such kind of moist drops into its bag. 2. There have been some, that were born destitute of a *Pericardium*, witness *Columbus lib.* 15. *Anat.* where he recites the Anatomy of a Scholar at *Rome*, whom he found wanting of a *Pericardium*; so *Galen lib.* 7. *cap.* 13. *Administ. Anat.* doth likewise instance a Boy, whose heart lay visible, because the breast-bone was part cut out, and the *Pericardium* partly putrefyed.

A dry Consumption may like-

wise chance upon a *Vomica*, or a tumor of humours turn'd into matter and inclosed in a bag, (whereby Authors would have it differenced from an Apostem) in the Lungs, which before it breaks causes a stertour in breathing, and a very troublesom Asthma.

A Pulmonique Consumption doth sometimes happen upon a *Varix*, or vein swelled in the Lungs, which in length of time doth burst, whence an effusion of blood, and soon after a congestion of purulent matter succeeds.

Hippocrates in coac præd. makes mention of a kind of suppuration, that survenes *Lethargies*, which doth commonly terminate into a Consumption. *viz. quicunque verò servantur ex Lethargicis ut plurimum suppurati fiunt*: those that recover of

a

a Lethargy, for the most part become suppurated. But *lib.* 1. *de Morb.* he relates five kinds of Pectoral suppurations more, that tend to the same period, unless according to 15. *Aphor. lib.* 5. they expectorate the matter in 40. dayes. *viz.* First, there is a suppuration of fleam distilling from the head into the hollow of the breast. The second follows a Pleurisie not expectorated. The third happens upon the bursting of a vein in the breast. The fourth upon a Phlegmatique Pleurisie. The fifth succeeds a *varix* in the breast bursted, or sweating out (*per Diapedesin*) blood.

But those that are curious to be further satisfied touching the manner of Pectoral or Pulmonique suppurations, let them peruse *Hipp. lib.* 1. *de Morb.*

where he doth moſt incomparably illuſtrate that ſubject. Here may be queſtioned, *Whether Phleam according to* Hippocrates *his dictate is ſuppurable, or diſpoſed to be converted into matter?* Pure Phleam certainly is not, but being mixed with other humours is experienced to be ſuppurable.

Hippocrates lib. de Glandul. deſcribes a Sciatique Conſumption (*Tabes coxendica;*) *Alius morbus oritur ex defluxione capitis per venas in Spinalem Medullam, inde autem in Sacrum os impetum facit, & in coxendicum acetabula, ſive junctiuras deponit, & ſi tabem fecerit homo marceſcit; atque hoc modo contabeſcit & vivere non expetit.* i. e. Another Diſeaſe takes its beginning from a defluxion of the head through the Veins into the Mar-

Marrow of the Back; thence forceth to the *os sacrum*, and expels (to wit the distilled humour) into the Hip joynts.

The Lungs do sometimes though very rarely grow fast to the *Pleura* (the skin that lines the breast within,) whence such as are detained with that accident are termed *Lung-grown*: The symptoms attending, are a heavy pain in the brest, a difficulty of respiration, faintness, *&c.* which continuing do advance their subjects to a Consumption. This sort of Consumption might be annumerated to an *Asthmatick* Consumption, as *Mercatus* and others are pleased to term it, since the symptoms appear not different from those in an *Asthma*, saving there is only a Cough wanting to make up the train. The cause

of this Lung-growth is imputed to a ſuperficial ſanious or ichorous exulceration, whoſe matter being ſomewhat glutinous, cleaves to the foreſaid *Pleura*, and dryes up to it, whereby it's faſtned, The truth hereof is evidenced in the diſſected bodies of thoſe, that were Lung-grown, whoſe Lungs are ever found ichorous and mattery near the place of adhæſion, witneſs the diſſected bodies of *Ferdinand* the Emperour, and *Francis* the *French* King, whoſe Lungs, according to the Teſtimonies of *Geſner*, and *Holtzack*, were not only deprehended faſtned to the ſides of the breaſt, but in a great part putrefied and ſanious. But whether thoſe *filaments* that ſerve in lieu of ligaments to tye the Lungs to the *Pleura*, being ſhort-

shortned by a strain, or imbibition of humours, may not produce a Consumption, seems not improbable; an Asthma it's certain they do, and consequently may attract humours to the Lungs, and prove an accidental cause of overheating and overdrying the heart, for not expiring the suliginous steams, that issue thence, and not inspiring fresh air sufficient to cool and moisten it. On the other hand, those said filaments being overmuch relaxed, or broken, do induce that accident which may be properly stiled the Rising of the Lights. Some other intrequent Consumptions may happen, but such as scarce appear among ten thousand Consumptives, and therefore shall forbear their insertion, committing their narrow.

row search to physicians their proper industry.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Procatarctick or external causes of Pulmonique Consumptions.

THose Procatarcticks that required a larger comment, as love, grief, *&c.* we have discoursed of in particular Par. Others that are limited in a narrower extent of speculation, and particularly such, as promote *English* Bodies beyond those of other Nations into Consumptions, we intend to treat of here.

To begin with these latter, it's not improbable the causes must be inherent in those *non naturals*,

rals, whose quality, and our use of them differing from other Nations, transport our bodies beyond theirs into extenuations and Marcors.

1. We differ extreamly from all others in our dyet. *Flemmings* and *Germans* buy flesh meat by the pound, and eat it by ounces; we buy meat by whole joynts, and eat it by pounds.

2. They usually boyl and roast their meat, untill it falls almost off from the bones, but we love it half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately terming it the Gravy, which in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter. 3. Flesh once a week is a variety to their great ones, once a month a delicacy to their Burgers (*Citizen's*)

(*Citizen*'s,) and once a year a feast to the rabble, and that at their *Kirmisses* or Fairs only. But their thriving dyet is Cabbage, Turnips, Salates, Butter-milk, Whey, &c. Which renders them alike n fatness, witness their Brawny Necks, and Trype Guts. But here on the other hand great and small, rabble and all, must have their bellyes stuffed with flesh meat every day, and on Sundayes cramb their guts up to the crop with puddin.

4. Neither is the difference only in the eating part, but drinking, they overwhelming their panch daily with a kind of flat *Scarbier*, or Rotgut; we with a bitter dreggish small liquor, that savours of little else than hops and muddy water. The wine they so much de-

debauch themselves with, is a kind of crude dull stumd *Burdeaux*; we with *Canary*. Thus we have parallel'd the dyets of two Nations, in order to a further examination of their different effects, rendring those of a squabbish lardy habit of body; us of a thinner though more fleshy appearance, and some who by their stronger natures, exercise, or labour, are equally matcht to digest and subdue that mass of flesh they daily devour, acquire a double strength to what those Hermites receive from their Herbage.

But since we experience that sort of feeding, doth scarce improve our carcasses beyond a lean habit, and the contrary dyet to stuff the hides of our Neighbours with a large por-

portion of Greaſe and Tallow, gives us argument, to impute to it a great part of the occaſion, that inclines us ſo much to Conſumptions. But to declare to you the great miſchiefs (which is my chief buſineſs) this fleſh greedineſs heaps upon us: a Plethory both *ad vaſa* and *vires*, is the firſt and immediate effect; the next, a *Plethora ad vaſa* (an over fulneſs of the Veins and Arteries with blood) doth eaſily upon a ſmall commotion or heat of body, fall or other accidents, burſt a Vein in the Lungs, whereupon commonly follows an Ulcer, and ſoon after a Pulmonique Conſumption.

Moreover, note that a Plethory produced by immoderate eating of fleſh is more im-

pe-

petuous and turgent, and therefore so much disposed to burst a Vein; whereas any other Plethory engendred of Fish, Milk, or Herbs, being less turgent, and diluted with wateriſh humors seldome swells to that height.

The *Plethora ad vires* is the evident cause, that renders us universally lean, by suppressing our spirits and hebetating their vigour, whereby they are not only incapacitated of digesting the alimonious humours into flesh, but of attracting blood to the parts to nouriſh them; which defect reduces the body to a leanness, and if continued to a Consumption.

Lastly, know, that flesh meat being so nutritive, and likewise hard of digesture, doth abound with the most and worst

worst dregs of any other kind of meat, especially if not totally digested, as seldome it is by those that glut down such immeasurable proportions of flesh. These dregs immediately perfuse the blood with melancholy, cause obstructions of the Spleen and Liver, and stick in the capillar insertions of the Stomach, being soon incinerated and calcined into such Salts as we premitted in the preceding Chapter: which after a short interlapse of time produce Coughs, Ptisicks, and at last a Pulmonique Consumption.

For a further proof hereof wee'l add a dictate or two of *Hippocrates* lib. de veter. Med. *He saith that Meat eaten in greater quantity than what is convenient, taketh from the body.* And lib. de loc. in homine; *he speaks*

speaks thus; If the body conquers the meat it eats, it flourishes; but if it be overcome, and yields, the body grows lean.

Now let's pass to the other part of your Dyet, that so much admired Mistress of your fond Palats, *Canary*, to whose debauchery a far greater number of Murders may be imputed, than to the fury of the Sword. What malignant Feavors, Dysenteries, pernicious Consumptions, doth it impell *English* bodies into? Sack drinkers that sometimes have over balasted their panch with that liquor, do by their beastly return of it present their Spectators with a view, what a most filthy corrosive greenish oyle it's converted into, by the preternatural heat of their stomach, which in length of time

time being congested in some considerable quantity, and floating in a violent stream through the Vessels, is the cause of so many malign Feavors, as generally reign here towards the latter end of the Summer. This is the account of its acute effects; its Chronical ones are, a vehement drying and inflammation of the bowels and humours, whereby great and obstinate obstructions are engendred, by drying away and absorbing the subtiler and more wateriſh part of the humours, and leaving the grosser behind, which soon turn to an adust melancholy, the further effects whereof have been sufficiently declared already.

Neither are the meaner sort of people destitute of their *Ambrosia*,

brosia, who must needs every day after Sunset bestow three pence out of their groat, in Strong Beer, a liquor that attributes the better half of its ill qualities to the Hops, being an inland drugg. consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature, setting the blood upon the least Cacochymy into an *Orgasmus* by an ill *ferment* it yields to the stomack, Liver, and Spleen, which doth likewise render the humours fiery, adust, and melancholique. Small Beer, though it partakes less of the Hopes, yet according to their proportion, corresponds in offensive and insalubrious qualities; whence we may observe, that Patients in Feavors and many other distempers, receive a sensible prejudice from that rot-gut, (though the quantity

tity of Hops be leſs) by the foreſaid *Orgaſmus* it excites. By this you may judge, ſince ſmall Beer at the beſt proves ſo unwholeſome a drink, what it doth at worſt, perhaps being brewed with a thick muddy and clayiſh water, which the Brewers covet the rather, becauſe of adding a body or ſubſtance to the drink, which the dead remainder and ſmall quantity of Malt can in no wiſe contribute to it: now to give a ſtronger taſt to this dreggiſh liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of Broom, or Hops, whereby ſmall beer is rendred equal in miſchief to ſtrong.

The third Endemick cauſe, whence we may derive our extenuating diſeaſes, is the Air, which as I have expreſſed to you before in Chapt. ob-

tains

tains a more particular and immediate power from its continual commerce with our Lungs and Vital spirits, of committing violence upon them and the Vitals. There is none who hath traversed the least tract of ground beyond his native Soil, but can attest the strange alterations the Air produces upon bodies, especially if diseased: The Air o'th *Alpes* subjects the Inhabitants to distillations to their throat, which congested do in a short space swell into a huge mole; the *Indian* Air dispose Northern bodies to Dysenteries; the *Spanish* Air ingenders the Kings evil; that of *Padua* a blindness, where I remember I took notice of several blind folks, but whether the Air of that place had produced that acci-

accident in them, or whether they came from other places thither to be cured by stroaking their eye-lids over Saint *Antonio di Padua*'s Tomb, by which means great numbers (as they told me) have been reduced to their perfect sights, I inquired not. The Air at *Rome* is likewise very pernicious, especially all the Summer, at which time, as I was informed there, no person will hazard to travel towards *Naples*; for fear of incurring that dangerous phrensie and burning Feavor, which the change of Air unavoidably brings upon them, especially upon those that return from *Naples* to *Rome*, among whom scarce one in a hundred escapes, though they use the extreamest remedies, as actual cauteries and scarifications for

for their recovery. What calamitous effects the Air of this City wrought upon us the last year, you may read in my *Discourse of the Plague*. In fine, there's no cause of questioning, but that the Air doth evidently concur to the production of several Diseases, and particularly of this *English* Endemick; but through what means or disposition, it's that I am about, to illustrate to you. The situation of this Island is such, as disposes it to a continual clowdiness, which in the Summer renders the Air cooler, and in the Winter warmer. The matter whereout those perennial clouds are raised, is the Sea that cirrounds us, which clouds so attracted, the the westerly winds, blowing three fourths of the year, do

continually blow upon us: in lieu whereof, if eastern winds did perflate our clime more frequently, would not only blow away those misty clouds, but exceedingly clarifie and refresh our Air. These clouds, as they are raised out of the Sea, so they still partake of the salin bodies, they drew up with them thence, which descending upon us by degrees, and being perfused through the Air, do through their salin acrimony corrode our weak Lungs, and with their thick foggy substance obstruct the *Bronchia Pulmonum*, or Lung-pipes. This Pulmonique indisposition of the Air, is very much heightned in great Cities, especially where a great quantity of Sea-coal is burned, as here in *London*, where the number of

Brew-

Brew-houses, Cooks, and Smiths-shops, besides all other Private houses, Brick and Lime Kills about the City, make a smoak, that at a distance *London* appears in a morning as if were drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after smothered with a smoaky fog, the consequence whereof proves very offensive to the Lungs in two respects. 1. By means of those Sulphurous coal smoaks, the Lungs are as it were stifled, and extreamly oppressed, whereby they are forced to inspire and expire the Air with difficulty, in comparison to the facility of inspiring and expiring the Air in the Country, as people immediately perceive upon their change of Air; which difficulty, oppression, and stopping must needs at

length waſt the Lungs, and weaken them in their function. 2. Thoſe fuliginous ſmoaks partly conſiſting of ſalin corroſive ſteams, ſeem to partake of the nature of *Salt armoniack*, whereby they knaw and in time Ulcerate the tender ſubſtance and ſmall veins of the Lungs. That coal ſmoak is of ſo corroſive a quality is eaſily experienced by thoſe, that are beſet with ſmoak in a room, whoſe eyes it bites and gnaws that it forceth them to water, and by pricking their Throat and Lungs puts them into a dry Cough. Theſe ſalin corroſive ſteams are very much intended by the addition of thoſe, that exhale from Houſes of Office, Piſſing places, and other naſty ſtinks and fumes great Cities are ever peſtred with.

Another

Another great cause of the frequency of Consumptions among us, and especially about the City, is a continuated descent of weak Pulmonique Children from Consumptive Parents, who propagate and transfuse their Pulmonique Seminaries to their whole subsequent generation; which occasions so many hundreds to drop hence every year to the Country for fresh air.

Hitherto we have insisted upon those causes, that effect Consumptions Endemick to this Island; there remains a citation of such others, as indifferently may produce that malady in any other Country. Immoderate feeding upon Powdered Beef, Bacon, Salt Fish, Pickled Meats, Anchiovies, and debauching with Brandy, Sack,

and other ſtrong Wines and Spirits, do inflame and acuate the blood, whereby it's capacitated to corrode the tender veins of the Lungs, whereupon follows ſpitting and coughing up of blood. A fall, (and according to *Hippocrates* lib. 2. de Morb.) vehement exerciſe or labour, violent vomiting, a blow upon the breaſt, calling a lowd, do oftimes occaſion a vein to burſt in the Lungs. Catching cold on the breaſt, by going cool in the morning or evening, (as many do by leaving their Dublets unbuttoned, or woemen by running up and down in their Smock ſleeves, or lying naked with their breaſt in the night) doth impell the blood ſuddenly into the Lung-veins, whereby being overfilled, burſt into an effuſion

sion of blood. Those that are naturally destitute, or have lost their *Uvula*, are likewise very incident into a rupture of a Lung-vein, in admitting the cold air, without that previous alteration, the *Columella* contributed, by hindring the cold air to irrupt suddenly into the Lungs. The eating of a Sea hare is thought to corrode the Lungs by a Specifick property. *Plin. lib.* 7. 2. writes, that there is a certain people in *Æthiopia*, whose sweat precipitates any into a Consumption whom it touches.

Consumptions do frequently arrive upon a sudden suppression of the Hæmorrhoids, witness *Hippocrates* 6 Aph. 12. *If upon curing of Hæmorrhoids that have ran long, you do'nt leave one, there is danger of*

a Dropsie, *or Consumption*; because nature was wont to evacuate its burden of vitious Melancholique and Cholerick blood out at those veins, which passage being stopt, it's forced to regurgitate upwards to the Lungs; the like happens upon the stoppage of Womens courses, which if not suddenly look'd to, sets them undoubtedly into a Consumption, Dropsie, or some other dangerous Disease, as *Hippocrates* lib. *de Morb.* also observes. *viz*, *Si virgo ex suppressione mensium in tabem deveniat*, &c, What constitution of the year is most like to engender Consumptions, *Hippocrates* tells us: First, for moist Consumptions that survene distillations of sharp putrid fleam, a moist and Southernly Autum upon a dry and

and Northern Summer, is apt to produce them. 3. *Apho.* 13. Secondly dry Consumptions generally appear upon a long continuation of hot and dry weather. 2. *Apho.* 16. *per squalores vero tabes*, &c. The season or time of year for Consumptions is the Autum. 3. *Apho. Autumno invadunt Febres, Hydropes, Tabes*, &c.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Signs of a beginning or growing Consumption.

THE surest cure for a Pulmonique Consumption, is to prevent it in those, that are naturally inclined to that evil, or have but lately conceived the Seeds of it, and are just a

budding. But because the preventive part is frequently neglected, upon hopes of wearing it out, or by changing the air, or for want of knowing the state they are in, (which to discerne in the commencement is difficult even to Physicians themselves, who are not seldom mistaken in that point,) the impending danger whereof requires a mature caution, I shall delineate such natural and adventitious dispositions, as appear suspicious. 1. To descend from Phthisical Parents, or such as were Pulmonique, that is affected with any kind of trouble in their Lungs, be it a Cough, difficulty of breathing, Asthma, or a Pulmonique Consumption, is a great argument, since it's observed that Consumptions prove so hereditary

ditary, and that sometimes in a strange manner; *viz.* some deriving their extenuating Diseases from their Grandfather, though their immediate Parents did not seem troubled with the least kind of distemper in their Lungs. The reason is, because those hereditary seeds remained dormant in their Parents, and never were reduced *in actum*, which nevertheless were transfused into their Children, in whom they might be raised to growth. 2. Brothers or Sisters taking their passage through that Disease to their Graves, leave an ill *omen* to the remainder of their kin. 3. Whom nature hath shaped with a great head, long neck, narrow breast, and shoulders sticking out like wings, and a lean habit of body,

dy, ſeem very much inclined to a Conſumption. 4. Such as are ſubject to thin ſharp Coughs, itching of the Eyes, a tickling in their Throat, pains of their Sides, and do not thrive upon a good dyet, are prepared for a Conſumption. 5. To omit letting blood at certain ſeaſons that the body is accuſtomed to, or to eſcape bleeding at the Noſe, or avoiding blood by the Hæmorrhoids if uſual, or for women to be obſtructed in their Courſes, argues danger. 6. Eſpecially at the fall, and in perſons aged from Eighteen to Thirty five years. 7. To be apt to ſpit blood oft, though it diſtills from the Head, or is expreſſed out of the terminations of veins in the Throat, ſignifies a Phthiſical inclination, and is dangerous;

rous; becauſe it's a ſign, the blood is ſharp and thin, and may upon a ſmall provocation vent its fury upon the Lung-veins. 8. And laſtly, any of the Procatarcktick cauſes mentioned in the Chapter preceding, or the beginning of this Treatiſe, or any other Diſeaſe, producing a durable leanneſs and dryneſs of body, with a ſhort, dry, or moiſt Cough, portends an ill conſequence, as you may obſerve out of *Hippocrates.* 2 *Aph.* 3. in all Diſeaſes it's better for the belly to be thick; on the contrary, when the belly is very thin, and very much conſumed it's dangerous.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Signs, Diagnostick and Prognostick, and of the several kinds of spitting of Blood.

SInce spitting of blood doth so frequently forerun Ulcers in the Lungs, it's requisite I should tell you, what kind of spitting of blood forespeaks danger of a Consumption. Wherefore know, that blood evacuated at the mouth with the spittle, may either distill from the brain, or palat, or be expressed out of the Throat, or Gullet, or forced out of the Stomach, Breast, Mediastinum, Diaphragma, Lungs or Wind-pipe. Among these, blood forced out of the Lungs gives the worst appearance,

ance, and doth seldom vanish without leaving an Ulcer behind it.

Moreover there is a very considerable difference in respect of danger, in blood that issues out of the Lung-veins, which are apt to shed their humours upon these four occasions.

1. Upon a rupture or bursting, among the *Greeks* called ῥῆξις.

2. Upon the corrosion of a vein, that is, when it's eaten through by sharp gnawing blood, in *Greek* termed διάβρωσις.

3. A vein gaping or its lips being forced open by a Plethory, is apt to effuse a quantity of blood, in *Greek* ealled Ἀναστόμωσις.

4. When the Tunicks of the

the veins are grown thin, and the blood is likewiſe rendred ſubtil and piercing, it's apt to ſweat through, which is nominated a διαπήδησις.

This latter is oft cured, and therefore of a moee hopeful aſpect; but the two former for the moſt part contemn all remedies. The burſting or corroſion of a Vein in the *Pleura* ſucceeds theſe former in a malicious *Omen*. Any of theſe bloody ſputations being too ſuddenly cured, oft changes into a tragick Scene. The like happens upon external applications of reſtringent medicines to the breaſt, or in caſe internal reſtrictives be exhibited without diſſolvents, to diſſolve the crumbs of blood, that uſually concreaſe out of the extravaſated humours, which otherwiſe

otherwise would occasion a suffocation. A bloody sputation, whether proceeding from the Lungs, or Stomach, intimates less danger in Women, whose obstructed courses were the cause of it; because these being carried down do seldom miss a cure of the former, as *Hippocrates* doth likewise aphoristically tell us; *A Woman vomiting blood, her courses breaking forth puts a stop to her vomiting*; but this is to be understood, in case a Vein gapes or is forced open by a Plethory, not if a Vein be bursted or corroded.

The same reason holds good in men, surprized with a sanguin sputation upon a sudden cohibition of their *Hæmorrhoids*, which being recalled do frequently stint the other Symptom;

ptom; but if their Hæmorrhoids have diſappeared for a conſiderable time, then ſuch a ſputation ſurvening upon it proves more perilous than others.

Spitting of blood is more curable in Plethoricks, and young folks, than in others in a thinner habit of body, and old people, becauſe as *Hippocrates* implies in 2 Aph. *They are leſs endangered in Diſeaſes, whoſe Diſeaſe ſuits with their nature, age, and habit of body, and time, than thoſe whoſe Diſeaſe is in no part agreeable.*

In ſumma; any kind of ſpitting of blood imports a very diſcriminous ſtate, unleſs it happens as I ſaid before upon the gaping of a Vein, or being opened, (but not burſted or corroded

corroded) by a Plethory, in which case it's a great help to nature, being over burden'd with blood; and it usually stops of it self. Thus I have known several women vomit up great quantities of blood, possibly a pint or two, without any prejudice. Some I have heard of, that have coughed up a quantity not much less, no kind of detriment following upon it. A Vein bursted or corroded in the Lungs, is look'd upon to be for the most part incurable (though some do escape,) because of the continual motion and coughing of the Lungs, tearing the gap wider; and hindring the conglutination and cicatrization of the vein; besides their remote distance from the Stomach, the vertues of Medicines, being quite spent before

before they can arrive thither. Spitting of blood being complicated with other chronical Diseases, as great obstructions of the Bowels, Asthma, &c. is rendred less capable of cure than otherwise. A *varix* or a vein sweld in the Lungs doth oft a good while after burst out into a sudden spitting of blood, the patient not dreaming of the least Disease his body should be subjected to; for the Lungs being insensible within, cannot advert him of any tumor or swelling. This accident usually happens, when a man hath had a fall, or bruise upon his breast, whereby the grosser part of the blood was suddenly impelled into a Vein of the Lungs, where it causes that swelling, which possibly may burst a month or six weeks after,

after, for want of taking ſomething at the beginning to diſſolve the impulſed blood.

A broken Vein conglutinated, or a corroded one cicatriſed, is very apt upon a ſmall irritation, as a cough, vomit, fall, *&c.* to burſt again, or return to an Ulcer, becauſe the cicatrize, or agglutination is performed by a diſſolvable, or ſometime friable kind of humour, that's eaſily colliquated, or rent aſunder by the continual motion of the Lungs, and eſpecially if rendred violent by a Cough, or other accident. Wherefore perſons that have been ſo indiſpoſed, ought to refrain from taking Vomits, or moving their bodies violently; and timely to remedy any kind of Cough, or other Pulmonique Diſeaſes.

We

before they can arrive thither. Spitting of blood being complicated with other chronical Diseases, as great obstructions of the Bowels, Asthma, *&c.* is rendred less capable of cure than otherwise. A *varix* or a vein sweld in the Lungs doth oft a good while after burst out into a sudden spitting of blood, the patient not dreaming of the least Disease his body should be subjected to; for the Lungs being insensible within, cannot advert him of any tumor or swelling. This accident usually happens, when a man hath had a fall, or bruise upon his breast, whereby the grosser part of the blood was suddenly impelled into a Vein of the Lungs, where it causes that swelling, which possibly may burst a month or six weeks after,

after, for want of taking something at the beginning to dissolve the impulsed blood.

A broken Vein conglutinated, or a corroded one cicatrived, is very apt upon a small irritation, as a cough, vomit, fall, *&c.* to burst again, or return to an Ulcer, because the cicatrize, or agglutination is performed by a dissolvable, or sometime friable kind of humour, that's easily colliquated, or rent asunder by the continual motion of the Lungs, and especially if rendred violent by a Cough, or other accident. Wherefore persons that have been so indispos'd, ought to refrain from taking Vomits, or moving their bodies violently; and timely to remedy any kind of Cough, or other Pulmonique Diseases.

We

We have given you a large comment of the Prognoſticks of ſpitting blood; the remainder of this Chapter wee'l imploy in the Diagnoſticks. Blood that's evacuated from the Lungs is forced up with a Cough without any pain, and if a Lung-vein be burſted, generally at the firſt guſh a great quantity is coughed up, which afterwards comes up in ſmaller proportions.

The blood that's evacuated at firſt, appears thin, pure, and florid, with a little yellowiſh froth upon it; that which is afterwards evacuated, ſhews paler, and watered, with a few bubles on it; at laſt it's expectorated mixt with fleam. That which ſweats through the veins, comes up diluted in ſmall quantities mixt with fleam,

fleam, spittle, or some of the *serum* of the blood.

If a Lung-Vein be corroded, the blood at first comes up in a smaller proportion; afterwards in fuller streams. Physicians do vary much in the colour of Pulmonique blood that's evacuated, some will have it a purple, others a florid, yellow, or natural red. As to that, Lung-blood generally appears somewhat lighter than a natural red, because it's conceived to be rendred more aereous by the Lungs. Nevertheless it varies according to the constitution of bodies; for in some it may be purple, in others yellow, or red. Another dispute that's moved among Authors is, whether Lung-blood is alwayes evacuated with a Scum or froth upon it, according to *Hippocrates*,

crates, 5 Aph. 13. *Thoſe that ſpit out frothy blood with coughing, it comes from the Lungs.* For to decide this controverſie; you muſt note, there is a fourfold ſubſtance concurring to the conſtitution of the Lungs.

1. The Griſly ſubſtance of the Lung-pipes.

2. The tough ſubſtance of the Ligaments, that tye the great Veſſels to the Lungs, and joyn the pipes together.

3. The *Parenchyma* or fleſh of the Lungs.

4. That which the ſmall veins and arteries conſiſt of. This conſidered, obſerve that the blood that's evacuated out of the pores of the corroded *Parenc.* of the Lungs, is ever frothy, becauſe it's forced through a number of ſmall holes or pores in the Lungs, whereby

whereby it's rarefyed and rendred frothy. But the blood that's cast out of the greater Vessels is not alwayes throughly frothy, but only a top, which is caused by its being mingled with the Air in the coughing it up; and for that reason blood that's vomited up, may also appear frothy, as *Hippocrates lib. de Coacis*, tells us, those *that spit up frothy blood, and are troubled with their right side they spit it from the Liver, and commonly dye.* Thus likewise we see that blood evacuated in a *Dysentery* is frothy a top. So *Avicen* doth witness, the blood to be frothy, that's propel'd out of a Vein of the Breast; and *Paulus* writes the blood out of the Throat to be frothy. Last of all, you must distinguish between pure

blood, which uſually is expectorated leſs frothy, and that which is mixt with windy fleam and melancholy, or only windineſs.

This ſimple bloody ſputation of the Lungs is differenced from that, which concomitates a pleuriſie, or a *Peripneumonia*, becauſe theſe two latter are ever painful, to wit a pleuriſie is attended with a ſtitch, the other with a heavy pain of the breaſt, beſides other Diagnoſtick ſymptoms; whereas a ſimple blood ſpitting arrives without any pain or feavor. Blood that's caſt out of the throat or wind-pipe, is ſpit out with a hawking, or a ſmall cough, and that in ſmall quantities or ſtreaks; that out of Gums is ſpit out without hawking, coughing, or vomiting, that

that out of the breaſt is expelled with a difficult cough, and ſhews livid and full of crumbs; but blood that diſtils from the head, ſince it may be ejected by cough, vomit, hawking, or ſpitting, may eaſily delude both Patient and Phyſitian, unleſs there be a narrow inſpection made; for ſometimes a ſmall vein burſting in the head will ſtriekle down (but with a tickling in the Throat) in great ſtreams in the wind-pipe or ſtomach, whence it's returned by cough, or vomit; the uſual way to find out the ſpring of this flood, is to cauſe the Patient to gargle twice or thrice a ſharp *Oxycrate*, which will either ſtop the cough, or appear with a deep tincture.

Another way for tryal is, that the Patient is to hold his

mouth full of water, and blow his Nose hard, by which means if there be a vein burst in the head, some blood will come forth at the Nostrils. Moreover the Physician is to enquire into the Procatarctick causes, whether the party be troubled with a Head-ach, or hath had a fall, or taken could, and is enrheumed, or the face be high coloured.

Blood that's ejected by vomit, no doubt but comes out of the Stomach-veins, but whether it be blood that's destined for its nourishment, or whether sent from the Spleen or Liver, and effused into the Stomach through the *Splenick* branch, or *Gastrick* vein, is also nicely searched into by Practick Authors.

If the evacuated blood be florid

florid it's Stomach-blood, if black and in great quantity, its Splenetick, if red and copious, it's Hepatick. Moreover, if the blood be Splenetick, signs appear of an affected Spleen; if Hepatick, of the Liver.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Diagnostick signes of a confirmed Consumption of the Lungs.

YOU must appeal to your memory to have read in the foregoing part of this Treatise the distinction of Proper and Improper Consumptions; this latter we have dissected into its several kinds, among which I am only to tell

you, that an Improper Pulmonique Conſumption is deciphered with nothing but a kind of a Pulmonick Diſeaſe, be it a Cough, *Dyſpnæa*, *Aſthma*, &c. and a diſcernable waſting of the fleſh, protracted to ſome continuance, which doth certainly menace the ſudden conſequence of a Proper Ulcerous Pulmonique Conſumption.

As to the evidencing a confirmed Conſumption of the Lungs, the ſigns are theſe:

1. There is an old Cough, contracted poſſibly at the latter end of the fall, or in the winter, or the firſt approach of the Spring, and continuing for three, ſix, or nine months, with ſpitting blood the whole time.

2. Obſerve that ſuch a cough that

that proves so durable, doth not always continue at the same stand, but is far more urgent sometimes than othersome, and somewhiles again returns to that remission, that it seems to be quite gone, until the patient relapses of his own accord, without any provocation of an external cause or errour, into the same or rather worse state than before.

3. The matter expectorated is thick, tough, glewy, frothy, uneven, bubbly, grayish; or thin, liquid, crude; or thin and mixt with thick, clotty, blewish, yellow, greenish or blackish fleam, or streaks only.

4. A difficulty of breathing, with a kind of a whiesing noise.

5. Violent stitches up and down the breast, and back,

below the ſhoulders, which for a while are moveable; afterwards fix either under the ſhoulders or paps, which then give a ſtrong preſumption of a confirmed *Phthiſis*.

6. The face looks cadaverous, and livid, with a dark blewiſh or brown circle about the under eye lids, the eyes appear hollow, flat and ſhrunk, without their natural gloſs.

7. All this while the appetite is wanting, and is bent to nothing more than to a draught of ſtale ſtrong Beer, though that be as bad as rats-bane for them: and this is a very uſual attendant.

8. The body is ſometimes looſe, and ſometimes bound; or in ſome it's generally looſe, and in others contrary.

9. They ſleep unquietly, and diſturb-

disturbed with fiery or melancholique dreams, and feel hot and glowing at their waking, being likewise much disposed to sweat about their breast, neak, and head. Their limbs do oft feel sore and weary. For the most part they are drowsy and lumpish all day. By this time an Hectick Feavor begins to shew it self, by a quick, soft, low, and unequal Pulse; a small glowing of the palms of the hands and feet after meat, *&c.*

This is the first degree of a confirmed Pulmonique Consumption, from which the second degree differs in the intension of the forementioned Symptoms; namely,

1. The Cough sounds more hollow and deep; continues longer before any matter is

brought up; and is more urgent in the night than the day.

2. The humours or fleam that are expectorated, are turned into a thick matter.

3. The body is consumed to nothing but skin and bones; the flesh of the Muscels being withered into dry tough strings, the skin feeling rough and dry like Leather: And the face changed into an *Hippocratean visage*, otherwise called *a Mortiferous face*, and deciphered 1 *progn.* 7. viz. *a sharp Nose; hollow Eyes; the Temples fallen and retch'd; the Ears contracted, and their fibres turn'd; the skin about the fore-head hard, retched, and shrunk; the colour of the Face is Greenish or Blackish.*

4. At this degree the Legs and

and Belly usually swell, and sometimes burst out at the toes into a water.

5. The appetite is quite lost.

6. A sensible Hectick Feavor, ever growing higher in the night than in the day, because the cold of the night stops the pores; it's known by a quick, hard, low, uneven in motion and fortitute, Acre or stinging Pulse, and a glowing heat of their body an hour or two after victuals.

7. It's ordinary for Consumptives in this degree to entertain their visiters with strange rambling discourses, of their intent of going here and there, or doing this or that, as if they did in no wise expect to change their dwellings into a grave.

8. They are extreamly fretful and peevish; never well at

rest,

rest but always calling for this or that, or changing their seats or posture of lying or sitting.

9. They are incident to Convulsions in their Necks, and Gripes in their Bellies.

10. They are very subject to *Nocturnal pollutions* (or evacuations of the Sperm without Phansie,) the reason whereof *Aristotle* gives 5 *Probl.* 53. because sharp colliquations falling to the spermatick parts, excite the excretive faculty,

11. *Aristotle* among his Problems doth likewise write, that Consumptives are very apt to breed Lice, which probably are engendred out of their clammy sweat, by a putredinal heat that attends them.

12. Their Cheeks appear oft of a red rosie colour, especially after meat.

13. At

13. At last they spit out pieces of their Lungs, it may be small grisly bits, that are eaten off from the Lung pipes, or small light uneven pieces of spungy flesh.

14. If you desire a particular remarque, whereby to know which of the parts are most apt to consume first, that so you may be forewarned in time, I'le resolve you: A Consumption is no where so visible as at the fingers ends, whose flesh commonly shrinks before any part of the body, and that for two reasons. 1. Because it's the finest, tendrest, and most delicate kind of flesh, consisting of a most exact temperature, whereby it's the better disposed for the touch, no part of the body feeling so exactly; which tender consistence renders

renders it the more colliquable and conſumptive.

2, Becauſe the heat of the body reflecting at the fingers ends, redoubles, and is more intenſe than in any other part, as doth more evidently appear in Feavers.

The laſt and third degree fortells the nearneſs of their *fate*, for the moſt part following within three or four daies upon the appearance of theſe ſigns, which *Hippocrates* doth orderly digeſt in 5. *Aphor.* 14. and 7. *Aphor.* 72. *After the evacuating of blood upwards follows a* Tabes, *and evacuation of matter upwards; after a* Tabes, *a defluxion from the head; after a defluxion, a looſneſs and a ſtoppage of the expectoration; and after the ſtoppage, death.* To be more particular. 1. There is

is a looſneſs, whereby the matter that ſhould be evacuated upwards by Cough, is drawn downwards, or rather fixt in the Lungs; not only ſo, but the Spirits, that ſhould actuate the Lungs in the expectoration, are conſumed, diſperſed, and drawn downwards, whereby the Lungs are rendred unable of Coughing up the purulent matter, which remaining cauſes a ſtoppage, that doth ſuddenly ſuffocate the heart. 2. A ſhedding of the hair is another fatal ſign, hapning only at laſt, when the body is quite exhauſted, and contains not ſo much excrementitions moiſture, as to nouriſh the hair. Read 5. *Aphor.* 12. *Quibuſcunque tabidis capilli fluunt, &c.* 3. A ſtinking breath, a ſign the purulent matter is affected with the

the worſt degree of putrefaction, the immediate effect whereof is a *fœtor* or ſtink. 4. The Nails of the Fingers and Toes bending, or turning crooked like the claws of a Beaſt. This arrives, becauſe the fleſh underneath is conſumed, whereupon they are dryed into a crooked round ſhape like horns, that bend crooked by being over dryed by lying in the Sun, or before the Fire. 4. Frequent ſweats, eſpecially on their breaſt. 5. *Rhaſes lib.* 4. *Con.* writes, that Conſumptives, when they are near death, grow light headed. This ſign holds true in ſome, but not in others, many dying with their perfect underſtanding and memory. Yet this is frequent, that their ſight grows dimme, and therefore can not ſee at that diſtance

tance they could before, which makes them oft imagine, they see strange things, which they don't. Their hearing is also grown very dull upon a sudden; for otherwise Consumptives in the first and second degree have a very sharp hearing. 6. Their voice is very hoarse. 7. The spittle of Consumptives being powred upon burning coals, stinks very strong. 5. *Aphor.* 11. *Cum tabi implicitis, quod tussiendo excluditur sputum, graviter oleat, dum carbonibus ardentibus infunditur capillique defluant, funestum.* 8. They fetch their breath at last very easily, yet not without the sense of a great clogg at their Stomach; and a whiesing or whisling in their Windpipe. 9. Their Pulse is intermittent every sixth or eighth Pulsation, in

in others it's *caprizans*, *myurus*, or *formicans*. 10. Their Feet and Legs dye first; which commonly are cold and dead a quarter of an hour or more before the other parts.

Thus we have delineated the whole History of a Consumption, that absolves it's course without spitting of blood. There remains only an observation or two, upon that which is attended with a bloody sputation, which either happens at the beginning, whereupon necessarily follows the spitting of matter, according to that *Aphorism*, *Post sanguinis sputum, puris sputum*, &c. Whether the matter expectorated be fleam, or *pus*, is known by stirring it with a stick; if it be fleam, it will cleave and stick; if *pus*, it will divide and separate;

separate; or thus, being dropt into a Bason of Salt-water, if it descends to the botrom in a grayish powder like flower, it's purulent matter; if it swims, it's fleam; if it partly swims and partly sinks, it's a mixt substance: If the Ulcer in the Lungs be deep in the *Parenchyma*, it's discovered by a hard Cough; and if almost extending to the *Ambient Membrane*, then there is a sore kind of pain with a hard cough; but if the cough be painful and the matter comes up easie, it's a sign the Ulcer is in the wind-pipe, as the expectorated cartilaginous particles do further declare. The Patient having for a while cough'd up purulent matter, is ever and anon upon a fit of coughing, fretting, or anger, or any other commotion of humours

humours, apt to expectorate small quantities of diluted blood with fleam.

Wee'l put an Epilogue to this Chapter, inserting only the signs of matter expectorated through the Lungs from a suppuration of the breast. The proper signs of a suppuration are comprehensively mentioned by *Hippocrates*, *lib. de coac. prænot.* 49. *Those that are grown* suppurated *especially upon a Pleurisie, and Peripneumonia, (which is also to be supposed upon a Squinsie, the suppuration whereof is more dangerous than any other) are troubled with small heats in the day, but violent in the night, and do spit nothing out, that is worth taking notice of; they sweat about the neck and shoulders, and their eyes grow hollow; and their cheeks are red;*

but

but the extremities of their fingers are worse hot and rough. Their Nails are turn'd crooked, and grow cold; and there arise tumours about their legs, and pustules about their bodies; they have an aversion from Victuals. Besides these, 1. There preceded a distillation of Rheum from their head, or a Pleurisie, Squinsie, or Inflammation of the Lungs. 2. A Feaver, according to 2. *Aphor.* 47. *Whilst matter is engendring, pains and feavers arise*, &c. 3. Beating or aking pains. 4. Great shiverings and difficulty of breathing, near the time of the tumour breaking; which being broke, the Feaver and pains abate, and the matter (if not expectorated) is propell'd into the capacity of the breast, whereupon the Patients stirring or turning

turning himself abed from one side to another, it makes a fluctuating kind of noise, like the rumbling of water in a Cask. After a while, it corrodes the ambient membrane of the Lungs, and is expectorated with a hard deep or hollow cough.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Prognosticks of a Pulmonique Consumption.

AS the kinds of Pulmonique Consumptions are various, so are their Prognosticks, wherefore we must instance these latter in the connumeration of the former. First, touching the Sex, and Ages a Consumption is harbour'd in. Children

cæteris

cæteris paribus are more frequently cured than those of riper years; next Women, who as they are less dispos'd to the surprise of Consumptions, by reason of their courses carrying those acrimonious humours away, before they can attain to make any head; so for the same reason, their cure, when at any time illapsed into that Disease, is easier performed than in men, among whom old men that are Consumptive, are the least capable of help, because naturally they abound so much with salt fleam, that heightens and irritates the continent cause of their malady. Before we deviate from this particular of the Sex, take in this observation; that women whilst a breeding, are now and then allarum'd at the second month

month with Consumptive symptoms, that are caused through the return of their courses (being intercepted) to their Lungs.

Among these many die tabefyed before the full expiration of their time, others that have the good fortune of miscarrying, or being delivered, escape by means of their floods, revelling the humours from their Lungs. Some again through their straining, pressing, impatient cryes, and commotion of their bodies, at the time of their labour, do sometimes break a vein in their Lungs or Breast, or cause a *varix*, or corrosion of a Vein, whereupon a Consumption following speaks a very hazardous case: or if a Consumption surprizes a Childbed woman, that hath not

not been well laid, or purged after delivery, foretells an equal danger.

The procatarctick cauſes render the Diſeaſe more or leſs curable: a Conſumption of grief, as it moves more ſlowly than others, ſo it's malign effects are impreſſed with a more certain and irreſiſtable force, wherefore unleſs prevented in the bud, takes an ineradicable root. Next hereunto for obſtinacy of cure are an *Hypochondriack*, *Amorous*, and a *Studious* Conſumption. As for a *Cachectick* and *Aguiſh* Conſumption they admit uſually of an eaſier cure than others. A *Poyſonous*, *Ulcerous*, *Renal Dorſal*, *Verminous*, *Bewitch'd*, *Dolorous*, *Apoſtematick*, and, *Pockie* Conſumption, are more

or leſs curable, or incurable, according to the Age, Sex, Climat, Seaſon of the year, Habit, Temperament, Part affected, Duration, and other ill ſymtoms attending the Diſeaſe.

Having but curſorily propoſed to you a declaration of the preſages of Baſtard Conſumptions; wee'l imploy the more time and paper in relating the Prognoſtick ſigns of Pulmonique Conſumptions, according to the ſeveral degrees obſerved in the preceding Chapter.

A Conſumption of the Lungs in the beginning is very curable, but herein differs from all other curable Diſeaſes, that it's not to be worn away by change of dyet, or moderate excerciſe of body, or a cheerful

ful spirit, whereby many other maladies have been dislodged; but in stead of being demulced by counterpoising preservatives of the Patient, goes on it's way, until it hath made an absolute conquest of the body; and notwithstanding though remedies be used at it's first appearance, unless they are prescribed by a dexterous hand, so as to hit the humour of the Disease, and temperament of the Patient, like a Cancer is rather irritated and eats deeper into the parts. So that Consumptives, though their case appears not with so discriminous an aspect, ought not only to be sollicitous for remedies against their evil, but to be assured of their skill that apply 'em; for a fault committed in the cure at

firſt, admits of no appeal afterwards.

The firſt degree of a Pulmonique Conſumption implies a difficult and long cure; and may eaſily upon neglect of the patient, or uſuage of improper Medicines, be render'd incurable.

The ſecond degree is formidable; and but few of this rank recover, and many more are turn'd over into the Empiricks pit. However wee'l add ſome notes out of *Hippocrates* to diſcern the curables from the incurables. 1. Their ſpittle muſt be tryed, if it ſtinks being poured upon the coals; or ſinks as it's caſt into a Baſon of ſalt water; or being ſpit upon the ground, if it ſhews with round clear ſpecks like glaſs ſpectacles, ſignifies a deſperate

desperate and irrecoverable condition. The like presage read in a gray, blew, yellow, green, black, mixt, and uneven spittle. Take a survey of *Aret. lib. de sig. & caus. Morb. diut. cap.* 8. If on the other hand the spittle appears first sanious, afterwards mattery, white, smooth, even, and without stink, there's some hopes. 2. If the Patient be free from a putrid Feavor, that increases in the night, is another hopeful sign. 3. They must be free from drought, which confirms the absence of a putrid Feavor, otherwaies frequently affecting Consumptives in the beginning and first degree. 4. The flood of humours, that used to distill into the Lungs, must be diverted (or rather derivated), through the Nostrils.

5. It's alſo ſuppoſed, the party be not reduced to the greateſt extenuation. 6. His ordure muſt be rather hard, than ſoft, for a looſeneſs is generally very prejudicial. 7. It's required the Party ſhould have a ſquare, fleſhly, and hairy breaſt, and not very bony, which ſignifies a competent ſtrength of nature in the Patient. If the contrary ſigns appear, you muſt expect nothing but death. The caſe is the ſame with thoſe who feel a great oppreſſion upon their breaſt, ſpeak hoarſe, and ſeem to have a ſtiff neck, (or at leaſt is not very flexible,) and the joynts and knuckles of their Fingers ſhew big, and their bones ſmall: Add hereunto the ſymptoms of the third degree, which *b*ring death along with them.

You

You are also to make distinction of the part affected; for an Ulcer of the breast is of a less difficult cure than one in the windpipe, and that in the vessels of the Lungs worse than it; but an Ulcer in the substance of the Lungs is the most deplorable of any, which the University of Physitians declare absolutely incurable, though *Hippocrates* seems to assert some curable, namely in whom the seven forementioned condirions are deprehended. thich sentiment we find likewise confirm'd by the experience of several reputed Authors; *Cardan* in his Treatise *de Cur. Admirand.* No. 2. 4, 5, 6, 7, 10. Recites many Consumptives by his care and skill perfectly restored; among which number were several of

the ſecond and third degree; but I doubt he quack't a little ſometimes: however *Eraſtus* exceeds him in aſſerting cures much more incredible. Saith he, in his *Diſp. Paracelſ.* part. 1. pag. 210. *I'le tell you ſomething, that's hard to be believed: God hath reſtored ſome Conſumptives, that made uſe of my help, who it was clearly apparent, ſcarce beheld the half of their Lungs.* And in another place he vaunts to have cured many Conſumptives in the beginning, and ſome that were abſolutely deſperate. *Ingraſſias, in Conſil. pro fiſt. pect. Franc. Arcæus de febr. cap.* 8. *Valleriola* lib. 2. *Obſ.* 3. *lib.* 3. *Obſ.* 6. *& lib.* 5. *Obſ.* 5. 6. *Hælidæus. lib.* 3. *Conſ.* 7. *Beniven. de Abd. c.* 44. *Foreſt. lib.* 16. *Obſ.* 58. *Crato Conſ.* 152. *Poterius cent.* 3. *cap.*

cap. 19,20,21. And amongst the Ancients *Avicen. lib.* 3. *Sen.* 10. *Tract.* 5. *cap.* 5. *Rases* 4 *cont. Valesc. de taranta lib.* 3. *cap.* 2. *Abynzoar. lib.* 1. *Theysir. tract.* 11. *cap.* 2. *Mesues cap. de Phthisi*, besides many others, do bring in perfect cures of Consumptives of all degrees; but questionless performed with great difficulty, because of the continual motion and coughing of the Lungs, (thereby taring the Ulcer wider) and their remote distance; and at last the Ulcer is only covered with a limber *callus*, that easily falls off, upon any commotion of body, cough, or cold taken in the breast, and so forceth patients into an incurable state.

An Hereditary Consumption, likewise one that's engengred

by malign arsenical fumes under ground (whereunto those that dig in Mines and coal pits are much subjected) are incapable of any sort of cure.

A spitting of blood that happens upon the bursting of a Lung-Vein, unless it be stopped or conglutinated in three or four daies at fartheſt, either occasions a *Phlegmone* or inflammation of the Lungs, which suppurating turns to an incurable Ulcer, and a Proper Consumption; or by evacuating an insupportable measure of blood kills the Patient by inducing a *Syncope* or suffocates him by coagulating in the Lung-pipes.

An Ulcer in the left lobes is more perilous than in the right, because it's nearer to the heart. The same reason makes a suppuration contained on the right

ight side of the *Mediastinum* more dangerous than on the left.

A Consumption ensuing upon a spitting of blood is of quicker termination, than one that's occasioned by an Ulcerous d sposition of the Lungs; and fomented by salin distillations from the brain, which may be protracted to some years. *Avicen* and *Erotian* write of a Woman that was Consumptive three and twenty years together. *Jul. Alexandrinus* and *Mat. de Grad. cap.* 54. *com. in* 9. *lib. Rasis* speaks of another Woman that lived Consumptive eight and twenty years. *Forestus* knew another Woman that strove eight years with a Consumption. Neither is this case very rare in this City, there being many, I can attest of,

of, that have been lingr ing so many years, though affected with a Chronicle cough, difficulty of respiration, and an extreme lean habit of body. The reason of this prorogation is imputed to a certain absorbing salin distillation, which being imbibed by the Lungs, is not so corrosive as to gnaw Ulcers into them, but doth only absorb their nutriment, and insensibly diminish their *Parenchyma*, whereunto the whole bo sympathizing, is also insensibly emaciated. But that which is far rarer is, that Ulcerous Consumptions of the Lungs should extend to so long a space, as *Arculanus* reports of two that spitted matter four years together.

We have reserved this insertion touching the Prognostick of this Disease by the Urin for the

Epilogue

Epilogue of the Chapter, which uſually is various throughout the whole courſe of the Diſeaſe: in the firſt degree it's thick and turbid, with a pretty deal of ſetling; at the ſecond it appears thin and obſcure without any ſediment, or very little, and of a pale ſtraw colour, and a greeniſh circle a top; though in ſome I have obſerved it bloody and obſcure, like water, where raw fleſh hath been waſhed in; in others it's thin and blackiſh. At laſt it's evacuated clear like water, and in a ſmall quantity; But this is not Univerſal.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII.

The Preservative for Consumptions.

THE *Preservative* part relates to the preventing a Consumption in those that are inclined, or have lately conceived the seminaries of a Consumption. Who they are that are thus inclined, or are just entring the threshold of a Consumption, the foregoing discourse of Chap. XV. will acquaint you. In the *interim* take notice, that the same means we intend to prescribe for a cure, are likewise excellent preservatives, requiring only a moderation, according to the age of the Disease, time of

of the year, and other circumstances.

The Indications taken from the *Non naturals*, which probably have made a great part of the first occasion of that Consumptive disposition, point at a mature change and rational correction of them.

1. The air appearing so malicious in this Morbifique conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard. Wherefore it's of absolute necessity for Initiate Consumptives, to change the air how bad or good soever it may be reputed, wherein they have conceived or bred their consuming Seminaries; if bad, as thick, foggy, misty, smoaky, moist, putrid, clowdy, or salin and acrimonious, they must make choice of a serene, thin, dry, temperate, sweet, and plea-

pleasant air; thus *Galen. lib.* 5. *Meth. Med.* advised all tabefyed persons, and such as were only disposed to a *Phthisis*, to remove to *Tabiæ*, a hilly place situated between *Surrentum* and *Naples*, whose temperature and dryness of air, produced by the Sulphureous smoaks of the Mount *Vesuvius* that's hard by to it, concurred to cure many a desperate Consumptive.

2. Though the air be generally experienced good, notwithstanding the Patient having contracted his evil there, possibly by reason of some hidden contrariety that air harbours against his temperament, is a sufficient indication for his changing the air, and that for a considerable time, it may be a year, or two. For a moist Consumption the middle of

Eng-

England, as *Worcestershire*, *Gloucester*, or *Oxfordshire*, seems to be enrich'd with an air propitious for their recovery; however I imagine that some places of *Languedoc* one of the South Provinces of *France*, may for air excell that, or *Galen*'s *Tabiæ*. For dry Consumptions a moister air is more proper.

Neither it's only the change of air, that proves so soveraing to Consumptives, but the change of Bread, Beer, Flesh, Company and other circumstances, do very much conduce thereunto.

2. What advantage a loose dyet imports to a healthful constitution, the same detriment it contributes to a declining or crazy one; wherefore since every small distemper assumes so easie a growth from the

the least disorder of dyet, how much the more may a Consumptive dispositon, the worst of distempers; which certainly is an argument of the necessity of a strict dyet, now here prescribed to you in these rules.

1. Abstain from all obstructive, melancholique, and dreggish Victuals; as Beef, Pork, Geese, Ducks, Cheese, Crusts of Bread, Pyecrusts, Puddin, Salt fish, hard boyl'd or fry'd Eggs, or any kind of fryed Meat. Likewise from hot Spices, as Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, *&c.* and pickled meats, as Anchiovy, Pickled Oysters, or Herrings, Pickled Cowcumbers, *&c.*

2. Feed only upon meats of easie digesture, and inclining somewhat to a moist temperature; as Veal, Chickins, Poulets,

lets, Mutton, Lamb, Sweetbreads, Potch'd Eggs, *&c.* and among the sorts of Fish, Soals, Whitings, Perch, *&c.* among Herbs, Lettice, Endive, Succory, Sorrel, Porcelain, Chervil, *&c.* but note that they must be boil'd.

3. Neither are you to allow your self flesh meat too liberally, because according to 2 *Aphor.* 11. *Impure bodies the more you feed them, the more you hurt them*; and 1 Aphor. 17. *When nourishment is taken beyond nature, it breeds a Disease*; because nature being oppressed and distemper'd, cannot concoct the meats it assumes into that temperate juice it doth when it's in better temper; but rather converts them all into ill humours, which must necessarily give an addition to those Consumptive

salin

salin corpuscles; and beyond all others flesh meat, as I have intimated before.

4. Dyet most upon Spoon meats, as Veal or Cock Broaths prepared with *French* Barly, Succory, Maiden hair, Agrimony, Grass roors, Sweet Fennil, and Persly roots, Raisons and Dates.

Buttermilk affords a most Medicinal and Sovereign food in this disease. I remember I once knew a young Fellow at the *Hague*, who was fallen into an Ulcerous Consumption upon spitting of blood, and notwithstand the danger of his Disease required the most potent Remedies, refused all help, and wholly devoted himself to Buttermilk, by which sole dyet he recovered beyond the expectation of all that saw him: whence

whence you may deduce of what consequence a strict dyet is.

5. Refrain from flesh meat at supper, in lieu whereof you may now and then entertain your self with a Pippin roasted with Saffron, and sweetned with Sugar of Roses, and *carui* Confects.

6. Drink no kind of strong Ale or Beer, or any liquor that contains Hops or Broom for its ingredients: but make use of small Ale brewed, out of an indifferent proportion of Malt, and a sufficient quantity of brown Sugar, in new river water, which excels that of the *Thames*. This makes the pleasanteſt and most delicate small liquor, proving very agreeable to the Palat and Stomach, and preventing Diseases. Most wines

seem

ſeem noxious, yet Rheniſh Wines (I mean thoſe ſmall Wines, *Bachrach* and *Deal*) do accidentally impinguate by helping the digeſture, removing obſtructions, and rendring the blood fluid and digeſtible. This is verified by the corpulent and fat habits of body of the Inhabitants of the *Rhine*, whom I obſerved all a long, in deſcending that River from *Bazil* in *Switzerland* as far as *Collen*, to be univerſally very fleſhy, fat, and healthful: and my ſelf, though entring into *Germany* in a lean caſe, was ſo much improved, before I left the *Rhine*, that in reſpect of corpulency and fatneſs I differed little from any of them; which I could impute to nothing but their wine.

For *motion* obſerve theſe rules.

rules. 1. Walk daily in a pleasant, airy, and umbragious Garden, Park, or Field. 2. Gentle travel in a Coach or on Horseback through a healthful and divertising country, doth oft conquer an initial Consumption. What concerns the Excretions and Retentions, and Passions of the mind, regulate your self according to former instructions. These prescripts being thus observed, we are to reflect upon indications drawn from internal causes of growing extenuations; *viz.* the substraction of salin corrosive humours, engendred by the Spleen, and sublimed upwards by reason of its obstructions. In this case the opening of the left *Median* in Plethoricks; afterwards the application of Leeches to the Hæmorrhoids; and here-

hereupon a prescription of a laxative and deoppilative whey, will answer all indications; and for particular derivatives, issues, and lenitive Glysters contribute great relief.

CHAP. XIX.

The curative part for spitting of blood out of the Lungs.

HEre you are to distinguish, whether the Lung-vein be burst; or corroded; or sweats out blood; or gapes. The first of these indicates a sudden evacuation of blood by *Phlebotomy*, for depletion and revulsion; and afterwards requires conglutination. The second indicates likewise a substraction of blood in the beginning,

ning, for to revel and draw from the Lungs, and demulce the acrimony of the blood; and thereupon make use of conglutinating Medicines. The two latter indicate Phlebotomy for revulsion; restringents to stench, and incrassatives to thicken the blood.

Wherefore at the first budding of this Symptom, especially if a vein be bursted, and the spitting of blood copious, immediately evacuate as large a quantity of blood out of the arm, as the Patient can bear without swouning; for the greater and more sudden the evacution is, the sooner the blood spitting stops; in which case expedition is very necessary, for otherwise the continual coughing would attract a greater stream of blood, and create a more difficult cure. So that

Practick Authors advise ill, for substracting blood in smaller proportions out of several veins at several times; which method, if the Patient cannot suffer the other, may notwithstanding be used, and seconded by Cupping-glasses applyed from below the shoulders downwards; likewise glysters, rubbing and tying of the extremities. Purgatives during the violence of the symptom are to be refrained; but afterwards, for to prevent its return, may be prescribed, and those only lenitives mixt with restringent purgatives, as *Myrobalans*, *Rhubarb*, &c. The other indications are to be answered out of these several *classes*.

Classis 1. Of ordinary conglutinatives and Emplasticks, *Cinquefoil*, *Tormentil*, *Millfoil*, *Cumphry*, *Willow weed*, &c. *Syrup of Cumphry of Fernelius*. The Emplasticks

plaſticks are *Bole armenc*, *Terra ſigillata*, *Sanguis Draconis*, *ſp dium*, *gum Arabick*, *Dragant*, *Amylum* (or the fineſt kind of flower, they make ſtarch of) *Maſtick*, *Franckincenſe*, &c. *Pyrola*, *Shepherds purſe*, *Sanicle*, *Golden Rod*.

Cl. 2. Of Reſtringents. *Sumach*, *Plantain*, *Houſeleek*, *Knotgraſs*, *Mouſe ear*, *Porcelain*. young *Oak Leaves*, *Vervain*, *Horſetail*, *Ladies Bedſtraw*, *Bramble buſh Leaves*, *Speedwel*, *Acorn Caps*, *Pomgranat-ſhells*, *Red Roſes*, *Wild Pomgranat-flowers*, *White Poppy ſeeds*, *Henbane Seeds*, *Myrtle Berries*, *Sumach Seeds*, *Coral*, *Blood Stone*, *Crabs ſhels burn'd*, *Rhubarb* toſted brown, *Acacia*, *Hypociſtis*, *Crocus Martis*, *burn'd milk*, *Syrups of Dry Roſes*, *Quinces*, *Myrtles*, *Porcelain*, *Poppies*, *old conſerve of Roſes*, &c. Out of theſe Phyſicians may form *Electuaries*,

Guarics, *Torchisces*, *Sublingual Pills*, *Apozems*, and distilled waters, according to their best experience. To these wee'l subnect such as are more specifically recommended by famous Authors. *Trallianus lib. 7. cap. 1.* doth beyond all others, and that justly extoll these following specifiques, 1. *The juices of Leeks and Nettles, with a small quantity of Vinegar, do most egregiously stop the blood of a bursted Vein.* 2. He tells us, *that the juice of Porcelain being drunk, is a most excellent and powerful remedy.* 3. The decoction of *Comfry root* is very much commended by him. 4. *The juice of Knot-grass, doth singularly conduce to any kind of spitting of blood.* The same vertue he attributes to the juice of *young Mastick leaves*; and particularly expresses an esteem for *Sumach.* And beyond those fore-

forementioned Specificks he attributes an incomparable quality of cohibiting the most desperate kind of bloody sputation, to a *Blood-stone*, grinded upon a Porphyr to an impalpable powder, and exhibited in a dose of Knot-grass juice.

Galen 7. de Compt. Med. prefers Henbane Seeds; but *Amatus Lus. Cent. 6. car. 4.* speaks wonders of the juice of the greater sort of Nettles. *Hollerius lib. 1. cap. 27.* Sets a great esteem upon *Knot-grass*. *Duretus* writes a great praise of the Distill'd water of those tails that hang upon Willow Trees. He puts likewise a great confidence in *Trochisci è carabe*. *Valetius* upon *Hol. exerc. 27.* recites a cure of one that spitted blood, who had tryed all the famous Physicians he could hear of, and at last was cured by *Scaliger*, who prescried him this powder.

R. Spod. ros. rub. bol. arm. ter. sigil. hæmat. ā ʒ v. *coral. rub. carab. margarit. non perfor.* ā ʒ ij. *ss. gum. Arab. tragac.* ā ʒ ij. *Sem. papav. portul. sem. ros. rub. sem. Arnoglos. corn. cerv. ust.* ā ʒ iij. *Acac. suc. Barb. hirc. suc. glycyr.* ā ʒ ij. *amyl. torrefact.* ℥ j. *M. f. Pulv. Dos.* ʒ iij. *in aq. pulvial.*

The same prescription he found afterwards extant in *Serap. cap.* 25. *tr.* 2. except that here is an addition of *coral. car.* and *Marg.*

Syr. è symphyt. fernel. and *Syr. coral. Quercet.* are likewise in great request. *Platerus* writes he cured a Woman with *Trochis. Alkekengi. cum opio* taken in Goats milk. *Quercetan*'s *Aq. ad Hæmoptysin* is much commended. Chymists exhibit 9. or 10. drops of Oyl of Vitriol in the juice of *Knot-grass*; they likewise make use of *Tincture*, and

Salt

Salt of coral, crocus Martis, ol mart. tinct. Smarag. ol. succin. &c. But beyond all these I prefer *Cerus. Antimon.* prepared with *Spirits of Vitriol*, especially where there is suspicion of coagulated extravasate blood, which may be conjectured by the Feavor, faints, difficulty of respiration, and excretion of crumbs of blood; in which case the Physician must look to his business, or else loses his Patient.

Galen prescribed *oxycrate* to dissolve the said coagulated blood. Others commend *Pulv. carb. tiliæ. coagul. hœdi, cervi, leporis, sanguis hœdi non concretus, rad. rub. tinct. camphora. sperm cæti, mumia, ocul. cancror. cicer. rub. pulv. & Aq. cherefol. Diaph. in peracut. Spir. dulc. Merc. essent. Bellid.* &c. But *Mouse-dung* taken from one Scruple to half a dram in *chervil* water excells them all.

To return to the remainder of this Chapter; Those præcited Medicines, proving defective in stenching that internal bleeding, take your refuge to narcoticks, among which that of *Hælidæus* is most famous, whereby he cured many in desperate cases, *viz.*

R. Sem. Hyoscyam, papav. alb. ā ʒ x. *terr. Sigil. coral. rubr.* ā ʒ v. *Sacchar. ros. vet. q. s. m f. Elect. Dos.* ʒ. j *ad* ʒ j ſ8 *Mane & sero.* This tomposition *Crato* 5. *Epist. f.* 377. asserts to be excerpted out of *Rhases* his *Cont. Laudanum opiatum, pil. cynoglos. Diacod. Pil. è styrace, Philon. rom.* may also be brought into use here. In cases of that importance, I would advise Physicians not to lose their time and opportunity in giving slight remedies, but ascend to those more effectual Medicines. The breast may be annointed with cool and mild

mild restrictives, as *Oyl of Roses*, *Violets*, *Myrtles*, &c, *Camphor* dissolved in *Oxycrate*, wherein clouts or rags being steeped and applyed about the Testicles, and sometimes about the waste, are very helpful. Issues in the Legs are most effective in revelling the corrosive humours.

Galen supposing that sometimes a distillation of sharp humours might corrode an Ulcer into the Lungs, advised a Consumptive Woman to shave off her hair, and apply an Emplaster of Pigeons dung, or *Thapsia*, to extract, absorb, and divert those humours in the Brain; (others make an issue on the head at the *sutura coronalis* for the same purpose,) which kind of practice must necessarily rather add to the Disease in attracting a greater quantity of humours out of the whole to the head, after-

wards falling down upon the removal of the Emplaster in fuller streams to the Lungs than before; besides such a kind of rough Medicine being very dissonant to the dignity and temperature of a noble part, might infer irreparable dammages. But since we have made it visible, that the brain is only a *part transmittent*, and that humours oft are precipitated to the Lungs, before they arrive to that height of the brain, there can no kind of benefit be expected from so irrational an application. On the other hand, those subliming humours ought rather to be intercepted before they are mounted to the head, by *sublingual* Pills, *Trochisces*, adstringent and incrassating Syrups, *Loochs*, Electuaturies, *&c.* To the same intent *Celsus lib. 3. c. 23.* approves of exulcerations made under the Chin,

Chin, on the Shoulders, Breast or Neck; *Hildanus* writes he cured several initial Consumptions chiefly by drawing a *Seton* through the Neck. When all is done, they do nothing, until they bend their design and force to the *Part Mandant*, and eradicate the root of the Disease; which done, there remains nothing more.

The Patient is obliged to abstain from flesh, and dyet upon Panada, Rice Milk, Boyl'd Porcelain, Lettice, Potcht Eggs, *&c.* Some commend Pork, upon the answer of the Oracle, that advised *Dumninus* the Philosopher to Hogs flesh, whereof as oft as he eated, his spitting of blood stoped; and leaving it off, returned; possibly becaus the juice of this sort of flesh is glutinous; for the same reason others approve of Eels, Muscels, Cockels, Crabs, Lobsters,

Lobſters, *&c.* *Damocrates* the Phyſician cured a *Roman* Woman only with Goats milk fed with Maſtick-leaves. *Trallianus* relates, he cured ſeveral with Milk only.

His drink ought to be a decoction of ſteel duſt, burn'd Harts-horn, red Sanders, or Knot-graſs, and ſweetned with Sugar of Roſes, diſſolving in it beſides a convenient quantity of *Sal Prunellæ*; or an Emulſion made of the four greater cold ſeeds, white Poppy ſeeds, and ſpirits of Vitriol. He muſt forbear much talk, walking, and all violent motions, and paſſions.

I'le only add an obſervation of a very ſpeedy cure; one Mr. *S. D.* a Merchant, who through a violent vomit brake a Lung-vein; I cauſed immediately a large quantity of blood to be drawn out of his right Arm; and there-

thereupon gave him this following;

R. Dulced. Mart. Spec. Hæmop. ā gr. 4. Opij Spag. præp. gr. ſs Aq. urtic. Maj. ℥ ij. m. f. pot. capiat mane & ſero.

This he took thrice and was perfectly cured. The like effect it performed on one *W. S.* a Taylor.

CHAP. XX.

The Cure of a Pulmonique Conſumption.

THe Indications in the firſt degree point at ſutable preparatives, to prepare thoſe corroſive ſalin humours, aud remove the forementioned obſtructions of the Spleen, Stomach and Liver; which is to be performed by *Agrimony, fumitory, Succory, Scabious,*

bious, Borrage, Buglos, Endive, Maidenhair, Harts-tongue, Spleenwort, Cuscuta, Burnet, Grass roots, ditch Dock roots, the five opening Roots, the four greater cold Seeds, Syr. e 5. rad. bizant. de cichor. cum Rh Some of these or all you may make use of in Whey, whereby having prepared those adust humours, it's necessary they should be purged by gentle purgatives and laxatives; as *Polypod. sem cartham Manna, cassia, tamar. Syr. ros.sol de Cichor cum. Rh.ros.sol.cum Agar.de pom.mag. de Epithym. Senna, Rhab, agar. crem. tart. Tart. vitriol*, &c. Out of these you may compose Apozems, to prepare the humours and at the same time purge them; but by degrees (*per Epicrasin*,) after this if there was a small quantity of blood evacuated at the Hæmorrhoids by Leeches, would be very advantagous.

tageous. The cough in the mean while must be remedied with Syrups and Loochs, sublingual Pills and Trochises to expectorate the humours out of the Lung-pipes. If the matter be tough thick and cleaving, it must be cut, attenuated and deterged; if thin, it must be thickned by incrassatives, as *Syr. Nymph. jujub. loch è Papav. portul.* &c. This kind of short cough in the first degree is that which Physitians call a *Tussis Vulpina*, a Fox-cough. Touching the curative of the second degree, where we meet either with an Ulcer in Lungs, or an Ulcerous dispositon; the former, namely the Ulcer, must be cleansed or deterged, and afterwards cicatrized or consolidated. The first is performed by hot and dry Medicines; the latter by cold and dry. Moreover, there must be a particular respect had

to

to the urgent symptoms of this degree, *viz.* the Hectick Feavor and Consumption of the parts: Having first subtracted a part of the vicious humours, by a laxative as *Manna*, *cassia*, *Syr. ros. sol.* &c. it's generally agreed upon by the most famous ancient and modern Physicians, that milk is the only Medicine and food, that will answer all indications; for by it's wheyish part it cleanses and deterges; by it's cheesy it conglutinates; by it's buttery part it restores and nourishes the consumed parts; And by it's unctuosity promotes expectoration. But since there are several sorts of milk, you are to make distinction of them. Womans milk is most nourishing, but less detergent; Asses milk is more cleansing, and less restorative; but Goats milk is between both, that is, it's more nourishing and less cleansing

cleansing than Asses milk, and more cleansing and less nourishing than Womans milk. But because the cleansing faculty is most requisite, Asses milk is universally preferr'd; and to render it the more effectual, it's advisable to feed the Ass with restringent and detergent herbs, as Yarrow, Plantain, Vine leaves, Knotgrass, Bramble-bush leaves, *&c. Platerus* records several cured by Womans milk suck'd warm out of the Breast; and among the rest there was one, that throve so well with his Wives milk, that he purposely got her with child again to prevent his want of milk for the future. Chamels milk is a degree beyond Asses for cleansing. In stead of Womans milk, Sheeps or Cows milk may be used. Likewise Mares milk alone, or Cows milk being diluted with Whey, may be substituted

stituted in stead of Asses or Chamels. Touching the use of milk, you must observe the quantity, time, and correction of it; for the quantity, you must accustom your self to it by degrees, beginning from a quarter of a pint, and ascending to a pint or a little more; according to the parties appetite, & strength of digesture. The time must be in the Mornings and Afternoons, taking your dose alwaies five or six hours before and after meat, warm from the Cow or Ass, and besure to refrain sleeping upon it, for otherwise it would fume up to the head. Lastly, because milk is so apt to sowre in a weak Stomach, you must sweeten it with Sugar of Roses, or clarified Honey. Some boyl it with yolks of Eggs, to make it more nurritive; others quench steel in it to render it more conglutinating.

But

But after all these *Encomia*, know that a milk dyet in many cases proves hurtful, particularly, 1. When the body is affected with a putrid slow erratick, (discernable, or sometimes latent) Feavor, as generally it is. 2. Consumptives are very subject to evaporations and fumes flying to the Brain, obstructions of the Bowels, and disposition to engender hot Cholerick and Salin humours; all which evils milk is very apt to encrease, nothing being more vaporous than it, nothing more Feavorish, nothing more obstructive, by reason of its cheesy parts, and nothing more convertible into hot cholerick humours than it's buttery parts, as appears in Children, whom it doth so extremely fill with green and yellow gall, and flem; and dispose them to Catarrhs, Consumptions, Feavors, Loosenesses,

nesses,*&c.* 3.Most Physitians forbid milk to those,that are troubled with weak Stomachs,sowre Belchings, Grumblings in their Guts *(Borborygmi)* Loosenesses, all which Consumptives are seldom free from. 5.Many passages of *Hip.*do also dissuade 2. *Aphor.* 11. and 17. and *lib. de vet. Med. Meat eaten in too great a quantity tabefies the body*, and lib, de loc. in hom. *If the body doth not digest the meat it eats, it's rendred lean*; besides several other places, which would prove too tedious to recite. Wherefore you must be very careful, you do not exceed in your milk dyet; but the surest way is not to meddle with it without a Physicians advice. Moreover take away the root and cause of the Consumption, and the body will soon thrive upon it.

For these reasons I do attribute much

much more to a whey diet, which I have advised to many, with the greatest success imaginable, enjoyning them to drink nothing but white Whey sweetned with Sugar or old Conserve of Roses; to Dine and Sup upon Buttermilk, boyl'd with French Barly beaten in a Mortar, or Oat-meal, and afterwards sweetned with Sugar of Roses, and coloured yellow with *English* Saffron. But lest they should be cloyed with that, they may gratifie their Palats with variety of Broaths, and especially with Broath made of an old Cock, with the addition of aperitive and Pulmonique herbs, which together with the use of some laxatives only, is in great vogue among the *Italian* Physicians for the cure of Consumptions. Some advise their Patients to dyet upon Crabs, Lobsters, Oysters, Cockles, Muscels, Frogs,

Frogs, Snayls, *&c* But againſt reaſon, thoſe meats being of too hard a digeſture for weak Stomachs; nevertheleſs the juices expreſſed out of them, or liquors diſtilled from them, are experienced very proficuous. Others preſcribe milk boyl'd with flower, thick ptiſan, confections of Capons, Partridge, and Tortiſes fleſh, Crabs, Lobſters, Sweet Almonds, Piſtaches, White poppy ſeeds, the four greater cold ſeeds, *&c.* For their ordinary drink, they approve of Barly Water, Small Metheglin, the decoction of Hartſhorn, or the Small Ale deſcribed in Chap. 34. But beware of ſtale Beer.

The Air ought to be dry and temperate; witneſs the ſtory of that old Woman, that was preſerved many years by the dry Air of a Bakers Oven, where ſhe was uſed to work. *Aretæus* commends

mends a Sea Air, and therefore the Ancient Physicians were wont to send their Patients to *Alexandria*, to have the benefit of the Salt Air during the Voyage, which being of a drying nature, they conceived might conduce to the drying up of the Ulcer in the Lungs. But in my opinion the Sea Air being nauseous, moving one to Vomit, and stirring the humours of the body, should rather prove offensive. *Pliny* doth highly esteem the Air of Forests, where pitch is collected.

The deterfives for the Ulcer are composed out of Vulneraries, agglutinatives, and pectorals; viz. *Burnet*, *Centaury*, *Betony*, *Agrimony*, *Vervain*, *Mouse-ear*, *Avens*, *Ladies Mantle*, *Arsmart*, *Periwincle*, *Bugle*, *Lilly of the Valley*, *Solomon's Seal*, *Serpentine*, *Snakeweed*, *Aristol.*

Ariſtol. rot. Cicer. rubr. Iſop, *Water Germander*, *Colts-foot*, *Card. Benedict. Lung-wort*, *Maihair*, *Scabious*, *Peny-royal*, *Ground Ivy*, *Cudweed*, *Ros ſolis*, *Origan*, *Horehound*, *Oak of Jeruſalem*, *Calamint*, *St. Johns-wort Elicampaine*, *Squils*, *Orris*, *Myrrh*, *Therebinthin*, *Fox-Lungs*, *Spec. diaireos*, *Diacalaminthe*, *Looch San. & expert. è pulm. vulp. Syr. nicot. è ped. cat.* &c. The agglutinatives we have ſet down in the Chapter preceding, and are to be made uſe of when the Ulcer is ſufficiently cleanſed. The experience of famous Practitioners recommends to us ſeveral Speciſiques. 1. *Ros ſolis* is extold above moſt other Pulmonicks by ſeveral, 2. *Speedwell* is likewiſe very frequently uſed againſt Ulcers in the Lungs, an Herb certainly without

out comparison. 3. *Camerarius* speaks much in the praise of *Oak of Jerusalem*; which also makes the *basis* of *Syr. Botryos*, described in the *Lond. diff.* 4. The generality of Physicians attest *Spotted Lung-wort* to be a most egregious Pulmonique, both for deterging and conglutinating an Ulcer in the Lungs. 5. An ingenious Physician at *Padua* told me this following for a great secret in an Ulcerous Consumption of the Lungs. *Masterwortroot* boyl'd in Metheglin, and afterward mix'd with a third part of *aq. Sperm ranar.* 6. *Langius* and others make use of *Ground Ivy*, for the last and extreme remedy. You may take it either distilled, in the Juyce, or Syrup; dissolving only in them some Conserve or Sugar of Roses. 7. *Saffron* is commonly

ſtiled the ſoul of the Lungs, which when they are ready to be ſtifled and choak'd with thick tough fleam and purulent matter, have been miraculouſly recovered by a doſe of Saffron in wine; wherefore no preſcription for Pulmoniques ought to paſs without ſome grains of Saffron in it. 8. *Millepedæ* or Palmers have for many Ages been reputed the greateſt deterſives and cleanſers of the Lungs, a quantity of them being tyed in a fine Linnen rag, and ſteeped in Metheglin or Whey, and ſo uſed; or being burned to aſhes in an oven and mixed with old Conſerve of Roſes. 9. *Avicen. lib. 3. Fen. 10. Tract. 5. cap. 5. Meſues. cap. de Phthiſi. Valleriola lib. 5. Obſ. 5. Foreſt. libr. 16. Obſ. 58. Montan. in Conſ. 152.* do all bring in unqueſtionable Teſtimonies

of

of several, by them particularly mentioned, desperate Consumptives, perfectly cured of deep and sordid Ulcers in the Lungs, by the sole means of Sugar of Roses; but of at least a year old, and devoured in great quantities several times in a day, and so continued for some weeks. 10. *Fonseca consult.* 58. *tom.* 1. sets a great value upon the Decoction of yellow Sanders. 11. *Arcæus lib. de Febr. Trastus lib.* 3. *Cons.* 8. *Fracast. lib.* 3. *de morb. contag. cap.* 8. *Ingrassias in consult. pro fist. pect. Stabelius in Disput.* and several others, recite a great number of Phthisical cures, and those desperate ones, performed by a Decoction of *Guaiacum* wood. 12. *Tralianus lib.* 7. *c.* 1. speaks wonders of the use of Bloodstone. *Cardan* writeth no less of the Decoction of Crabs

Legs and Tails; *Ferr.* of the Syrup of Cumphrey, others of the Syrup of *St. Johnswort flowers*, and *Syrup of Tobacco.* 12. For Compositions, this following powder of *Haly Abbas* is by *Valescus*, *Forestus*, *Rondeletius*, and all others received for a singular Medicine, whereby the three former cured some Consumptives, beyond their own expectation. *R. Sem. pap. alb.* ℥x. *gum. arab. amyl. ā* ℥iij. *sem portul. malv. alth. ā* ℥v. *sem. cucurb. cucum. citrul. cydon. ā* ℥ vij. *Spod. glycyr. gum. tragac. ā* ℥ iij. *m. f. Pulv.* 13. This of *Trallianus* I esteem equal with the best of compositions. *R. Suc. sempervivi, passi cretici., mel. attic. ā. cyath.* 2. *sem. urtic. cucum. sativ. cupres. ā* ℥ j. *coq. ad Consump. med. part. Colat., adde pic. liq. cyath. & coq. ad consist. mellis; huic admisce nard. syriac.*

riac. ℥j. *thuris* ʒ iij. *Croci, pip. alb* ā ʒ ij. m. *f. Elect. Aqua Limacum magistr.* and *Aqua & spiritus Lumbricorum* both described in the *London Dispensatory*, are experienced to be of singular vertue in Pulmonique Consumptions.

Here I have registred to you the most efficacious Medicines of this and the former ages, which unless applyed by a dexterous hand, may sooner kill than cure. Moreover note these deterlives may be mixt with the restringents, consolidatives, and incrassatives of the preceding Chapter, according as the Patients condition shall require.

For external means, drying suffumiges or smoaks are oft prescribed with good success. They are usually composed out of *Frankincense*, *Myrrh*, *Pitch*,

Olibanum, *Benzoin*, *Styrax*, *Gum. hederæ*, *Amber*, *Rose leaves*, *Coltsfoot dryed*, *Sanders*, *lign. Aloes*, &c. but the fume of *Sandaracha* is particularly commended. Emollient and temperate Oyls and Liniments seem to facilitate respiration, which the Physician must alwayes have an eye to, and therefore its necessary he should ever mix some lenient pectorals with his other Medicines: Issues in the lower parts do also divert.

Hermetical Physicians go another way to work; they begin with a brisk vomit, and so proceed to deterlives and agglutinatives, viz. *Flowre of Brimstone*, *Balsam and Milk of Sulphur*, *Elixyr proprietatis*, *crystal mart. Extract. Aristol. rot. spir. salis dulc. Ol. vitriol. ol. mercur. dulce*, *spir. Sulphuris per comp. ol. succin.*

magist.

magist. ocul. cancror. magist. perlar. tinct. sal. & magist. coral. rub. sacchar. saturn. Mynsighti. antimon diaphor.

To Dogmatists this Chymical practice seems suspicious; in regard that vomits do violently conquasſate the Lungs, and tare the Ulcer wider. Moreover *Hip.* 4. *Aph.* 8. doth very much condemn vomits in such, as are only disposed to a *Phthisis*, much more in those that are already tabefyed. Hereunto may be replyed, that vomits though they infer some small detriment to the Lungs, yet they import a far greater benefit by working immediately upon the *parts maidanes*, and *Hip.* himself *lib.* 2. *de Morb.* did frequently exhibit *Hellebor* to Consumptives which is experienced to be a very churlish Medicine.

On the other hand Chymists

quarrel with Dogmarists for letting blood in Consumptives, where nature is already so much defrauded of its *Genius*, and consequently rather hungers for a greater supply of nutriture: this objection they easily answer, in asserting that in many Consumptives there is a *Plethora ad vires*, (though in no wise *ad vasa*) a great acrimony in their blood, and an impetuous afflux of humours to their Lungs, which do very urgently indicate Phlebotomy; whereby *Hipp. 5. Epid. 6.* recovered a Consumptive, whose disease contemned all other remedies; and *Galen. 6. Epid.* cured a Woman of a *Phthisis* by the same means. Several other Authors likewise observe many rescued from imminent Consumptions by detracting small proportions of blood. No doubt but Phlebotomy and Vomits have

have their use in this malady; but the Temperament, Age, Sex, and *Idi syncrasia* of the Patient, degree of the Disease, and other urgent or contraindicating symptoms must be exquisitely observed.

It's time I should take leave of my Reader, which the urgency of my affairs doth now prompt me to; However for his last farewel wee'l entertain him with some few observations of mixt cures, namely partly spagyrical, and partly dogmatical.

Obs. 1. *One T.G.* a Merchant's Apprentice, upon a continuated debauch, was surprized with a tedious Cough, oft expectorating small quantities of blood, whereupon he soon dropt into a proper Consumption, but was in a short time recovered by these means; I advised him to the Country, where by my appointment a proportion of blood

blood was extracted twice out of the Hæmorrhoids by Leeches. Before and afterwards was several times purged with this bole. *℞. extract. rec. cass. ʒ ß pulp. tamarind. man. calabr. ā ʒ ij crystal tart. ℈ j. Rhad el. pulv. agar. rec. troch. ā ℈ ß spic. nard. gr. 4 cum sacchar.*

M. F. Bol. for sixteen dayes he took this Elect. mornings and evenings, drinking upon it a draught of Decoct. of red Sanders sweetned with Sugar of Roses, and acuated with a drop or two of *Spir. Sulphur. per camp. R. Magist stypt. Specif. Hect. croc. angl. ā gr. 4. Conserv. ros. vet. ʒ. j.*

M F. Bol. His ordinary drink was white Whey; his dyet broaths altered with herbs, and oft-times Buttermilk.

Obs. 2. A young woman aged

aged 24. spitting blood and matter upon the stoppage of her courses, was let blood out of the foot, and oft purged with *Diapranum lenit.* ℥ ß *Merc. dulc. gr.* 15. *crem. tart.* ℈ j She drank a *decoct. of Sarsa with Veron. agrimon. heder. ter. Dates, Corrents, and Liquorish* for 21. dayes, at the expiration of which term she was cured of her Cough, and there appeared a shew of her flowers. I advised her also to *Looch. Papap.* and *è Pulm. vulp.* ana. and to make a Fontinel in her left Leg.

Obs. 3. A Child aged 3. deformed with the Rickets, and consumed to skin and bones, was cured in a month by the *Tincture* of *tartar*, taking two drops twice or thrice a day in Whey.

Obs. 5. A Smith that had expectorated putrid, thick, ugly

ugly matter for at least two months, I cured out of charity; I gave him two *doses* of *Antimon. resuscit.* the preparation whereof I have divulged to you in *Venus Unmask'd*; and advised him to drink twice a day a small draught of Spring water being rendred bitter with soot burn'd out of wood, and sweetned again with brown Sugar, which in a month perfectly cured him. I thought to have presented you with several other remarques; but that the Bulk of this Treatise being already swell'd beyond my purpose, obliges me to come to an

END.

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM